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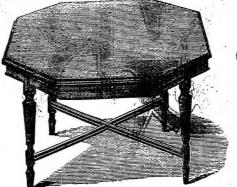
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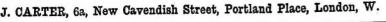


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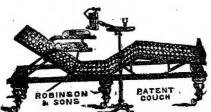
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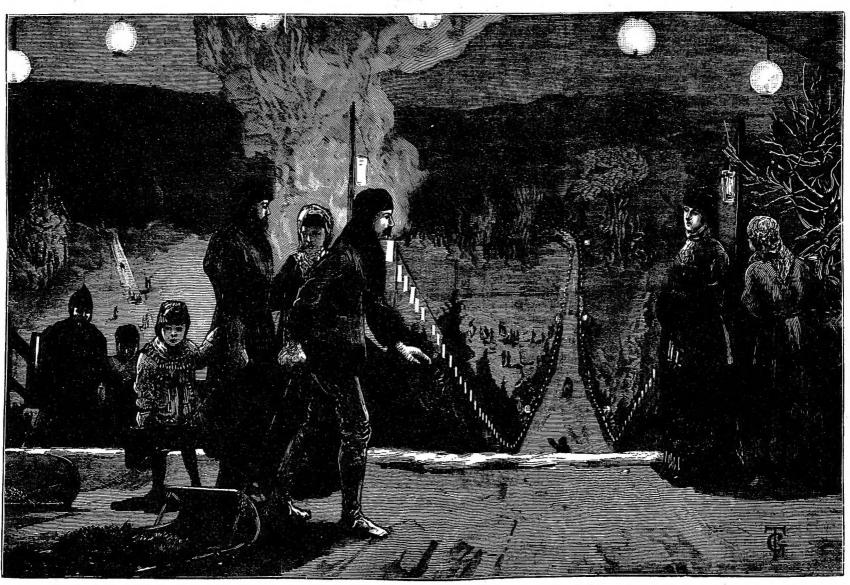
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BOAR-HUNTING IN INDIA-"BACK THROUGH THE BEATERS"



WINTER SPORTS IN CANADA-LORD LORNE'S TOBOGGANING PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE



THE CABUL PAPERS .-- Now that the papers discovered during the British occupation of Cabul are before the world, it is no longer possible to pretend that the Afghan policy of the late Government was determined by mere panic. Here we have full evidence of the designs of Russia-designs far more serious than any that were attributed to her by the majority of Lord Beaconsfield's supporters. Among the papers is a copy of a treaty by which Shere Ali, in return for the protection of Russia, undertook to regulate his conduct almost entirely in accordance with Russian advice. The Duke of Argyll consoles himself, and tries to console the British public, by pointing out that these intrigues were not begun until Lord Lytton had given Russia reason to suspect his intentions. This may be so; but we venture to think that it is not a very important aspect of the question. The important fact is that we have now absolute proof that Russia has the inclination, and may have the power, to strike a heavy blow at our Indian Empire. She had solemnly pledged herself to consider Afghanistan beyond the range of her operations; but no sooner did her European policy conflict with ours than she took steps to secure absolute mastery over the country; and it is clear that her object would have been accomplished if England had not promptly intervened. It is all very well to assure us that this is not likely to happen again, but who is really in a position to make any such assurance? The force of circumstances might compel even a Liberal Government to resist Russian ambition; and it is as certain as anything in politics can be that if these conditions ever arise, and if we lose our hold over Afghanistan, Russia will retaliate precisely as she did two years ago. It is well that the facts have been submitted to the public before the Government has come to an irrevocable decision respecting Candahar. Our troops ought at any rate not to be recalled until the whole matter has been re-discussed in Parliament.

ALLEGED TREACHERY OF THE BOERS .- It is only natural that a strong sympathy should be felt for the Transvaal Boers by their compatriots in the Orange Free State and in the Cape Colony. Nor is it surprising that a similar sentiment should exist in Holland, the Dutch and the Boers being about as much akin as are the inhabitants of this island and the citizens of the United States. Concerning the interest professed for the Boers by Germans and Americans, we may rightfully feel somewhat suspicious; the sentiments expressed being probably quite as much due to a malicious pleasure of seeing England in a fix, as to enthusiasm for the cause of these Batavian Africanders. Meanwhile we recommend our German and American friends, before making up their minds that the Boers are altogether in the right, and that we are altogether in the wrong, to take the trouble to study a few admitted facts of South African history, say, from the time when the Dutch farmers "trekked" out of the reach of the British flag up to the present time. The words "present time" include the conduct of the Boers since the outbreak, and the evidence adduced certainly seems to show that, even admitting their right to revolt, they have seriously transgressed the rules of civilised warfare. We pass by the cowardly murder of Captain Elliott, because that may have been an isolated act, and has been condemned by Mr. Joubert. But what shall we say of the rising at Pretoria? Did it not rather resemble the sudden treacherous regimental outbreaks during the Indian Mutiny than the action of a body of Christian patriots bent on the restoration of their beloved Republic? And what of Bronker's Spruit, where the 94th were slaughtered? The story of the bandsman, which has an inherent appearance of trustworthiness, proves the alleged battle to have been a deliberately-planned coldblooded massacre. Again, later reports from Pretoria state that the white flag has thrice been used treacherously. And lastly it appears to us a singular act of inhumanity to take (this incident happened near Newcastle) the oxen from two ambulances full of wounded men, and, after leaving the poor agonised wretches for some time in this condition, unable to proceed further, to make prisoners of them.

ENGLAND AND THE GERMAN POWERS.—On his way to Constantinople Mr. Goschen visited Berlin and Vienna, and had long interviews with Prince Bismarck and Baron Haymerle. This is only one of many indications that a great change is passing over the policy of the English Government. During the agitation which preceded the General Election there was nothing about which Mr. Gladstone spoke with so much bitterness as the supposed misdeeds of Austria in the East. It would be necessary, he declared, to watch her proceedings closely; and he warned her that if she attempted to discourage the rising nationalities, the motto of England under a Liberal Government would be "Hands off!" All this, of course, applied equally to Germany, since Germany and Austria had given unmistakeable proof that they intended to pursue a common policy. Had Mr. Gladstone been able to rely with confidence on a French alliance, he might have had some excuse for talk of this kind; but France quickly caused him to understand that she was in no mood for adventurous enterprises. At the same time he learned both

from Vienna and Berlin that the German Powers did not intend to regulate their course by sentimental considerations, and that it would not suit them to see the Turks driven bag and baggage from Europe. The English Government has been forced, much against its will, to shape its action in accordance with these disagreeable facts; and now it seems to be anxious to arrive at a cordial understanding both with Germany and Austria. In other words, it has been compelled, after a vast amount of declamation, to tread in the steps of the last Government, whose policy was supposed to be determined by all sorts of sinister motives. If England can manage to act cordially with the German Powers, the prospects of peace will be much more favourable; but it is surely to be regretted that she was ever induced to deviate from the only path which is likely to lead to a satisfactory issue.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES .-- Mr. Childers has not yet disclosed the intended new measures of reform and reorganisation; we will here therefore make a few remarks suggested by the official statistics. Except the small regular army of the United States, which is practically a Frontier Police, the British is the hardest-worked Army in the world. Frenchmen and Germans, Austrians and Italians, may be more bothered with drill and routine duties, but they are not sent away as our troops habitually are to live in uncongenial climates and to cope with savage or semi-savage foes. The French conscript thinks a good deal of going to Algeria; but an English recruit would submit more cheerfully to be grilled by a North African sun than Boycotted by a West of of Ireland Land League. We have purposely omitted mention of Russia and Turkey, because the conditions of service in those countries more resembles our own. Our own Army is often said to be very costly compared to that of Continental States, but then we pay our volunteer soldiers, whereas Continental Governments do not pay their conscripts. Again, although these matters are becoming more equalised, the standard of living in this country is higher than on the Continent, and, owing to the scattered nature of our dominions, the cost of transport is infinitely greater. Putting aside the Reserves, it may be roughly stated that we have about 120,000 men ready for active service, and that they cost us about 21. 10s. per head weekly. This seems, and is, a great deal; but, in an industrial community like ours, the conscription would be a far heavier tax. Yet when we consider how much of our force is absorbed by India, Ireland, and South Africa, we shall be compelled, if we go to war with a big Power, either to raise our rate of pay, or to resort to some form of compulsory service.

GREECE AND THE POWERS .- There seems to have been a lull for some time in the negotiations respecting the Greek claims, but they will be seriously resumed when Mr. Goschen and Count Hatzfeldt return to Constantinople. What may be the result nobody can foretell with confidence; but the prevailing opinion throughout Europe appears to be that, after all, war will be avoided. The Greeks, indeed, do not manifest the slightest inclination to abate their demands, and they go on with their warlike preparations. A powerful impression, has, however, been produced upon them by the recent speech of M. Saint-Hilaire, who frankly warned them that the Berlin Conference had given them no legal right to the territory which they claim. He added plainly that France would engage in "no adventure" on their behalf, and as a sincere supporter of the Hellenic cause urged them to be satisfied with the concessions which the Porte is willing to offer. As the French Chamber unanimously approved of these declarations, the Greeks have no excuse for supposing that the Foreign Minister does not represent the general sentiments of his countrymen. They are still apparently disposed to hope that England would help them in the last resort; but England has so many troubles of her own to occupy her attention that it may be questioned whether even Mr. Gladstone's Government would be strong enough to induce the nation to sanction active interference in the matter. As for Germany and Austria, they have from the beginning advised Greece to be moderate, and they are not likely to change their counsels. In these circumstances it may be hoped that the Greeks will be prudent enough to retreat from a position in which they may be exposed to terrible danger. That they have not been very fairly treated is, we think, quite true; for both England and France unquestionably conveyed the impression that the decisions of the Berlin Conference were, at whatever cost, to be enforced. But since this is no longer possible, the wisest course for Greece is to take what she can get by peaceful means, and for the future to trust, as Lord Beaconsfield advised, to "the magic of patience."

ASHANTEE.—The mass of our countrymen, especially the middle classes, upon whom falls the chief brunt of the taxes, were probably never in a less aggressive temper than they now are. What with troubles in South Africa, Ireland, and Afghanistan, and a threatened war in South-Eastern Europe, Englishmen have no desire to add to their responsibilities. News spreads swiftly and far nowadays, and perhaps it is because he is aware of these facts that King Koffee Calcalli has assumed such an aggressive attitude. He and his advisers seem to have forgotten all about the occurrences of seven years ago, when our troops captured and burnt his capital city, Coomassie, and compelled His

Majesty to pay an indemnity. The present quarrel is one in which the most ardent negrophilist can scarcely fail to sympathise with the British rather than with the King, seeing that we are threatened with invasion unless we deliver up a refugee to almost certain torture and death. It is to be hoped that the black troops on the spot, aided by the crew of the steam corvette Champion, which has been ordered to the coast, will suffice for the protection of the colony. No one desires another invasion of the Ashantee Kingdom. If successful. we should almost certainly be compelled to follow up our victory by annexation; but it is quite possible, judging from two former instances, that the expedition might prove a failure; and, as the sickly season is now coming on, many lives would be sacrificed. Even, therefore, if the King persists in his arrogant demands, the colonial authorities will act most wisely if they remain strictly on the defensive.

MR. CARLYLE. -- Most people were not displeased to hear that Mr. Carlyle had left directions that he was to be buried at his native place. At the same time no Englishman of our age had acquired a better right to the honour of a resting-place in Westminster Abbey. That he had great faults as a writer, everybody admits: they are so great that posterity will perhaps have some difficulty in recognising the full splendour of his genius. Notwithstanding his eccentricities, however, it may be questioned whether any writer of the nineteenth century will take higher rank in English literature. The quality which secures immortality for books is imagination; and Carlyle's imagina. tion was almost, if not quite, of the loftiest order. What author of our era-poet, historian, or biographer-has given such vitality to past times, or made the world familiar with so many types of character? He compels us to live with him amid the scenes which he depicts; and if we cannot always share his enthusiasm for his heroes, we cannot but admire the dramatic force with which they are represented. Carlyle's humour is hardly less remarkable than his imagination; and his pathos is sometimes as deep as that of Shakespeare himself. He seems to have valued his writings chiefly because of the doctrines which he proclaimed in them; and there can be no doubt that his teaching has exercised a profound influence over the thought of more than one generation. It has been all the more impressive because of the personal character of the teacher, who was revered and loved by everybody brought into contact with him. Old as he was, he will be sadly missed by multitudes of Englishmen who, although they may have differed from many of his opinions, owed to him some of their truest and noblest impulses.

GOLD-MINING SPECULATIONS.—Ever since the Black Friday of 1866, and the subsequent official exposure of the Foreign Loan swindles, investors have shown a praiseworthy degree of prudence. Hence savings accumulated, and there was such a competition for securities which were really securities, that they now command but a low rate of interest. The usual result is now taking place. People become dissatisfied with four per cent., they hanker after more hazardous enterprises. Then comes the opportunity of the Company-promoter, who sows his plausible prospectuses broadcast. Though the animating spirit is the same, the form of speculation differs in succeeding generations. Fiveand-thirty years ago railways, now gold-mines, are the veritable Pactolus. We advise widows, spinsters, clergymen, retired naval and military officers, and other persons of similar keen commercial acumen, to pause before they leap into the seductive whirlpool. Geologists are well aware that gold is very extensively distributed in various parts of the world, but the ore must contain a certain percentage of the precious metal to make it worth while extracting the latter. If you knew that a sovereign was buried underground, and also knew that it would cost five-and-twenty shillings to dig it up, you would probably let it alone. This parallel holds good of many well-known auriferous localities; we have examples in this island, in North Wales and Sutherlandshire. The result is that gold-mining is a thorough lottery, even when the enterprise is promoted by honest men, who are untainted by stock-jobbing propensities, who really mean to mine for the gold, and who know how to set about the work. Such being the case, we venture to whisper in the ear of the naval, military, clerical, or spinsterian would-be-investor-"Don't !"

BURGLARS AND REVOLVERS .- We have often inveighed in these columns against revolvers, pointing out their inutility for protective purposes, and their handiness for all sorts of mischief. It was bad enough when they were the cause of accidents in the hands of careless persons, or when they were used by deliberate murderers and suicides. Fortunately, however, deliberate murderers are rare; and, as for suicides, even if deprived of one lethal instrument they would soon find another. But it is altogether a different and a more alarming matter when the members of an extensive and lucrative profession take to carrying revolvers. We allude, of course, to burglars and highway robbers. The recent occurrences in Cromwell Road and at Leith read like cuttings from American newspapers. We are glad to see that a question about revolvers has been asked in Parliament. The Home Secretary said it would be a difficult matter to check the practice of carrying firearms. But would the difficulty be really so very great? Why should

not the possession of revolvers and pistols (as distinguished from guns) be made unlawful in all parts of the United Kingdom, unless accompanied with special written permission, signed by a magistrate? In any case, if burglars are suffered to carry revolvers, it is but fair to put the police on a par with them.

NOTICE.—With this number is issued an EXTRA DOUBLE-PAGE SUPPLEMENT, entitled, "TYPES OF BEAUTY, II.," from the Picture by PHILIP HENRY CALDERON, R.A., exhibited in the "Graphic" Gallery.—The Continuation of THE CHAPLAIN OF THE FLEET," the New Story by Messrs. Besant and Rice, is unavoidably postponed till next week. The Half-Sheet this week, though delivered in the middle of the Paper, must be placed for binding between pages 156 and 165.

#### THE NEW VOLUME

(No. XXII,) or

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Heethoven's Triple Concerto-Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Halle; Violin, Mme. NormanNerdda; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Mozart's Haffier Serenade, for full orchestra and
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(By Order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.



#### AN INDIAN BOAR HUNT: "BACK THROUGH THE BEATERS"

THE scene here depicted is one of not unfrequent occurrence when beating sugar-cane or other high crops for pig.

when beating sugar-cane or other high crops for pig.

The old grey boar has been disturbed out of a comfortable midday sleep by the shouts and yells of an army of coolies, who with "tom-toms," native drums, sticks, hatchets, and a few old match-locks possibly, advance through the field to drive him out. He gets up and looks round, listens for a moment or two, and then, as the noise draws nearer, he slowly moves on. The beaters now catch sight of him and their shouts redouble. Some of the more adventurous advance close up to him. This is rather too much for his temper—to be disturbed from one's sleep is bad enough, thinks the old pig; but to have a dirty-looking coolie almost treading on one's tail, why that is beyond bearing.

So, with a savage grunt, he turns round and charges straight at the line of beaters, who in their efforts to get out of his way tumble over each other in the wildest confusion.

#### TOBOGGANING WITH LORD LORNE AT OTTAWA

AN invitation to an out-door evening party, with the thermometer at ten degrees below zero, does not sound very attractive on this side of the Atlantic, but such an intimation from Government House, Ottawa, was eagerly accepted by our Canadian consins last month. Skating, tobogganing, and curling were the three chief amusements announced, and when lit up by a huge bonfire, Chinese lanterns, and hundreds of torches, the scene was eminently picturesque. The skating dances and curling matches took place on the rinks, and strange and fanciful are the skating costumes which, like the ball-dresses of our London "belles," occupy the thoughts of the Canadian young women when the first fall of snow intimates that the winter festivities are at hand.

Tobogganing, however, appeared to be the most favourite pursuit,

Canadian young women when the first tall of snow intimates that the winter festivities are at hand.

Tobogganing, however, appeared to be the most favourite pursuit, and nowhere in Ottawa is there so fine a "slide" as at Government House. When with some difficulty you have climbed the long line of steps leading to the summit, dragging your sleigh with you, you stand on the platform from which you are to start on your return journey, and look down the steep trough constructed at an angle of 60 or 70 degrees, festooned on either side with lanterns. At the bottom the track is continued between banks of snow lighted with torches far away into the wood beyond. There is a constant succession of toboggans descending; and no time can be spared for mere looking on, so you swing your "toboggan" down into position, a kind friend holding the end to prevent an untimely start, pack yourself and your ladies into the frail construction, and, with an unearthly yell of warning to those below, down you rush at the rate of some five-and-twenty miles an hour. Of course the trip is not always made without a mishap, but no one minds a tumble in the soft dry snow; and all pick themselves up, laughing merrily, and ready for another attempt.

#### THE CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS

THE CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS

MR. ALEXANDER RUSSELL FORSYTH, the senior Wrangler, is a
native of Glasgow. He was born in 1858, and received his primary
education at Liverpool College, his scholastic and collegiate career
having been one of remarkable brilliancy. He was eminently
successful at the Cambridge Local Examinations, carrying off,
besides many other prizes, the Liverpool Albert Scholarship and
a Stuart Exhibition. He obtained a Scholarship at Trinity College,
Cambridge, in 1877, and during his undergraduate career he
secured a First Class at each of the successive annual examinations.
Mr. H. M. Taylor was his college tutor, and his private tutor Mr.
E. I. Routh. E. J. Routh.

Mr. H. Mr. Taylor was his conege tutor, and his private tutor Mr. E. J. Routh.

Mr. Robert Samuel Heath, the Second Wrangler, is a son of Mr. S. Heath, of Thornton Curties, Lincolnshire, and was born in 1858. He was educated first at Caistor Grammar School, and subsequently at Clifton College, and obtained a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1877, since when he has each year been awarded a First Class at the college examinations. He is also a member of the London University, where he took an exhibition for mathematics in 1878, and a scholarship in 1879. Mr. T. M. Image was his college tutor, and Mr. E. J. Routh his private tutor.

Alfred Ernest Steinthal, of Manchester, and is twenty-two years of age. He was educated at Owens College in that city; and while there gained, in 1874 and 1875, the Junior and Senior Dalton Mathematical Scholarships; and was elected Associate in 1877. At Easter, in 1877, he gained an open minor scholarship at Trinity, and was elected to a foundation in 1879. He graduated at London in 1879 with honours in mathematics. His college tutor was Mr. Prior, and his private tutor, Mr. E. J. Routh.

On Tuesday it was announced that Messrs. Forsyth, Heath, and Steinthal had taken the Smith's Mathematical Prizes, which are awarded as the result of a second examination more severe even than

awarded as the result of a second examination more severe even than

that for the Wranglership.

Our portraits are from photographs—Messrs. Forsyth and Heath by Hills and Saunders, 15, King's Parade, Cambridge; and Mr. Steinthal by Lasosse, 32, Victoria Street, Manchester.

#### FLOOD AT LIMASOL

In November last a flood occurred at Limasol, which is situated on the south coast of Cyprus, causing much damage and distress, but this visitation was far exceeded on Christmas Eve, after a heavy but this visitation was far exceeded on Christmas Eve, after a neavy fall of rain on the preceding day and night. The River Garili, by 10 A.M., had risen twenty feet, and overflowed its banks. The water, varying from three to seven feet in depth, rushed like a mill-race through the central and western districts of the town. In spite of the energetic efforts of the English residents to save life, some eight or ten persons were drowned, sixty or seventy houses were destroyed, and about a hundred more rendered so unsafe that they have since been pulled down. At the Camp at Polemidia, where the 35th Regiment is stationed, six inches of rain were registered in three hours.

#### THE PRINCE OF WALES SLEIGHING ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT

ONE feature of the recent protracted frost has been the number of sleighs which have made their appearance in the streets, and particularly in Hyde Park, where vehicles on runners came to be a particularly in Hyde Park, where vehicles on runners came to be a common object, many being mere pony carriages transformed into sledges by some ingenious coachmaker; while others were real bond fide sleighs, drawn by a tandem, and the horses embellished with the orthodox collar of bells. There was an attempt also to establish a sleigh club, but as the frost broke two days after the first meet the idea was not wholly successful. The Prince of Wales, who is said to be exceedingly fond of this exhilarating exercise, drove out several times in a handsome sledge, and our illustration represents the Prince driving up the Embankment, attended by his equerry, Colonel Teesdale. equerry, Colonel Teesdale.

#### THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL-A BRITISH CONVOY IN THE PASSES OF THE DRAKENSBERG

OUR picture will afford some idea of the difficulties which our forces are encountering during their advance into the Transvaal. This country, geographically speaking, is part of the great southern table land of Africa, and on its eastern side it is lifted up by the giant shoulders of the Drakensberg (Dragon's Mountain) to an elevation of from 3,500 to 7,500 feet above the level of the sea. The inland slopes are comparatively gentle, but the ascent seawards on the Natal side is far more steep and precipitous, and constitutes a strong natural barrier to the invader—sided side is far more steep and precipitous, and constitutes a strong natural barrier to the invader—as, indeed, our troops found in the attack on Laing's Nek. This rauge is certainly the grandest natural feature of the province. Beginning far to the south in the Cape Colony, and skirting Natal, it traverses the eastern side of the Transvaal from south to north, becoming depressed and scattered as it approaches the Limpopo. Its length within the province is littless than 400 miles, while slopes and spurs give it a breadth varying from forty to a hundred miles. Thus Sir G. P. Colley, even when his reinforcements arrive, will find it no easy task to force his way through this great wall with which Nature has provided the Boers for defending their country, although he is already encamped on the most southern spur, Mount Prospect.

#### GETTING THE SAHIB'S SWORD READY

THE stranger in India is struck by the combined simplicity and efficiency of many of the native contrivances. For example, we have seen a blacksmith's forge improvised in a few moments in the

middle of the roadway, a goatskin bellows, partially buried in the ground, furnishing the requisite supply of oxygen. In like manner, the "needy knilegrinder" has a far simpler and more portable apparatus than his European congener. Yet, when every one was getting ready for active service, he did a brisk trade in sharpening

#### THE DEFEAT OF OBSTRUCTION

THE extraordinary scene which occurred in the House of Commons on Thursday last week will take a prominent place in the history of England, and our descendants will have no in the history of England, and our descendants will have no occasion to wonder, as many men of the present generation have done, what would happen in the event of a member being "named." The process and its result were repeated ad nauseam on the night in question, Mr. Dillon being the first offender so dealt with, Mr. Parnell the second, and Mr. Finigan the third, each having endeavoured to stop Mr. Gladstone from speaking. Immediately after this twenty-eight Irish members were "named" seriating to having disregarded the authority of the Chair, by refusing to go into the division lobbies, and lastly four other Irish members were subjected to the same punishment—two for successively repeating the motion that "Mr. Gladstone be no longer heard," and the other two for not leaving their seats for the division. Each of the recalcitrant motion that "Mr. Gladstone be no longer neard, and the other two for not leaving their seats for the division. Each of the recalcitrant members went through the form of refusing to leave the House without the intervention of physical force, but each in turn submitted when Captain Gosset and his six assistants appeared. It is said that the Rev. I. Nelson at first placed his arms Samson-like around a pillar, but on second thoughts unwound them, and went out as quietly as the rest. All the expelled members, except Mr. Dillon, bowed gravely to the Speaker before leaving, and each ejaculated a brief protest against this interference with ancient liberties and privileges. When Mr. Parnell himself marched out beside the Sergeant-at-Arms, protesting that he only yielded to superior force, there was a perfect storm of cheers from his party, who stood up waving their hats and shouting vociferously. The Standard says that "the proceedings at their initial stage were conducted in the midst of a scene of great excitement, discordant cries, and derisive laughter. But as the hours wore on calmness gradually prevailed, and the expulsion of the Obstructives seemed to be viewed with a feeling in which a gentler sentiment must have mingled with anger and contempt." It is said that the Rev. I. Nelson at first placed his arms Samson-

#### TYPES OF BEAUTY-II.

It is unnecessary for us to offer any remarks on Mr. Calderon's picture, an engraving of which is presented with this week's issue. We may observe, however, that the Types of Female Beauty exhibited last season at the Graphic Gallery, Grafton Street, Bond Street, attracted so much public attention that a similar commission has been given to some of the most famous French painters. The collection will be shortly exhibited to the public at our New Gallery, 190, Strand. The artists have been left quite free to adopt any style, period, or costume they think best, and the great variety of type and expression shown is somewhat remarkable. expression shown is somewhat remarkable.

#### THE LATE THOMAS CARLYLE



THE PRUSSIAN ORDER "FOR MERIT" PRESENTED TO CARLYLE BY THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY IN DECEMBER, 1873

EBENEZER JONES, to whom the following kindly and encouraging letter was addressed, had published a volume of poems, "Studies of Sensation and Event." A not uncommon reception awaited the young poet-portions of the Press heaped abuse upon the book and its writer. It was under these circumstances that Carlyle wrote the cheering letter of advice to the author. The hope that the world might hear from him again was not realised, a few years of trouble and ill-health finished his career. His poems have been recently re-published by Messrs. Pickering: -

"CHELSEA, Feb. 14th, 1844.

"DEAR SIR,—
"I have received your volume of Poems, and read most part of them; which latter is of itself a feat that, in such a case, means somewhat with me! I find in you great fervour of temper; a genius hopeful; though as yet in all senses young; your brilliancy, your fire, playing greatly too much in the vague-like aurora borealis, or sheet lightning, instead of being knit up into definite forms and thunderbolts. I will say very candidly there seem to me the elements of a fine gift bestowed on you; if you have patience, strenuous diligence, humility; if you have all kinds of strength, for all kinds will be peeded, then may something really worthy come of it. That labour is terrible; but the reward is great.

labour is terrible; but the reward is great.

"Young men who ask my advice, in these times, I generally counsel not to write in thyme or metre; but to try rather whether they can be "poetic" on a basis of fact and sincere reality, this great universe being full of such;—for indeed all poetic forms are at present quite fallen into discredit, as they have well deserved to do; and veracity not fiction was and is the business for all human souls, the highest as well as the lowest.—But, on the whole, forms go for little; it is substance only that goes for much. Sound sense, human energy, and intelligence shall be welcome to us in thome or not in theme.

intelligence shall be welcome to us, in rhyme or not in hyme.

4 Your critic in the newspaper is abundantly ill-natured, ill-bred, and very unjust; nevertheless it is my clear persuasion



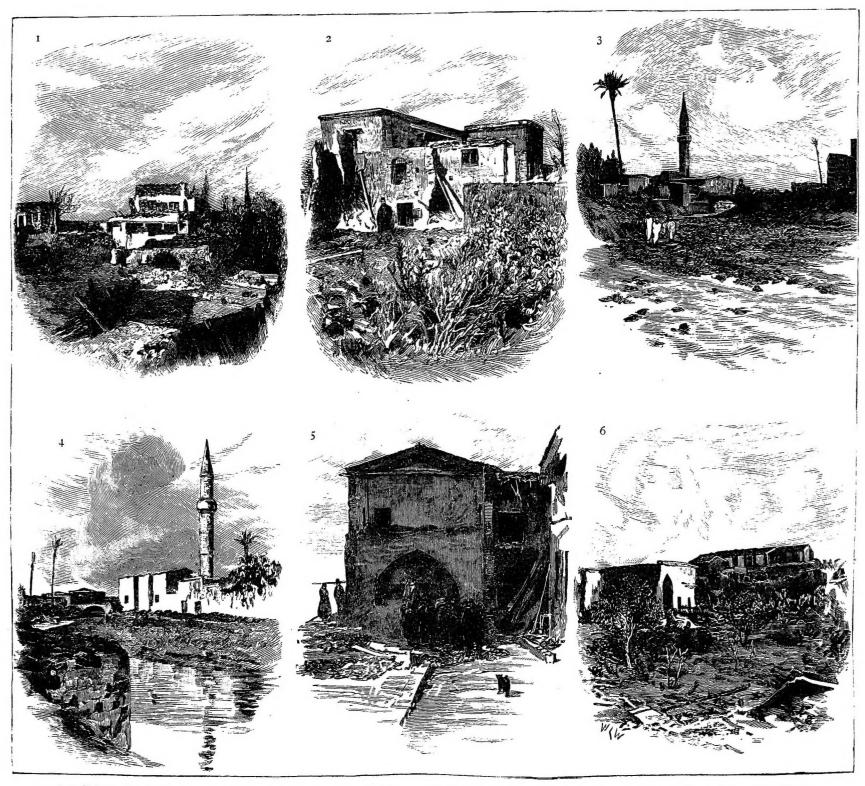




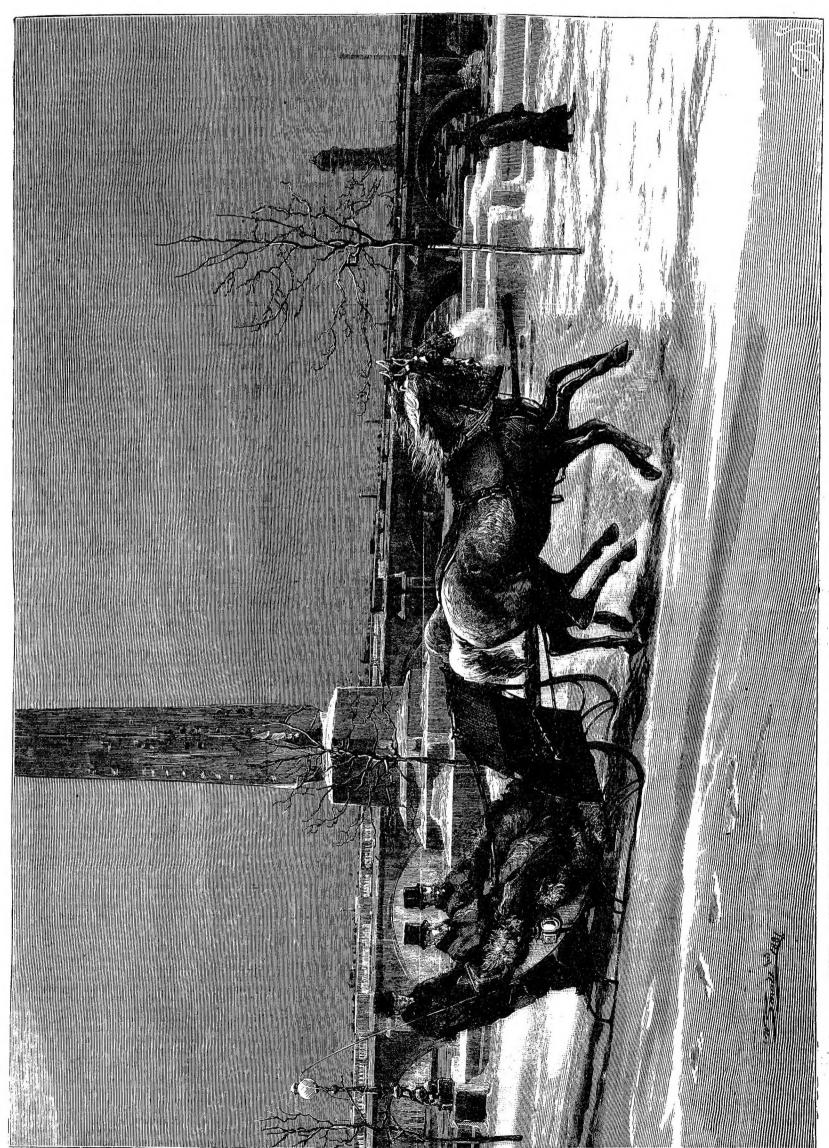
MR. ALEXANDER RUSSELL FORSYTH (TRINITY COLLEGE)

MR. ALFRED ERNEST STEINTHAL (TRINITY COLLEGE) Third Wrangler

THE CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS



1, 2. Ruins in Victoria Street. -3. Turkish Mosque, Looking Down the River. -4. Turkish Mosque, Looking Up the River. -5. Byron Café. -6. Prince Albert Street. NOTES FROM CYPRUS-THE RECENT INUNDATIONS AT LIMASOL



THE LATE FROST-THE PRINCE OF WALES SLEIGHING ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT

his abuse will be of more profit to you than any praise he could have given. Never mind him, nor a thousand like him; hold on your way, with your eye on quite other loadstars; and after years of manful silent industry,—refining the gold in what aner years of mantul silent industry,—renning the gold in what hottest furnace you have, and 'consuming your own smoke' the while,—let the world hear from you again.
"Wishing heartily well to you, and hoping well of you,
"I remain (in great haste),
"Yours very truly,
"T. CARLYLE"

Our portraits (with the exception of that after Count D'Orsay, which is from a lithograph published by Mr. J. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond Street) are from photographs, as follows:—Those of Mr. Carlyle, Dr. Guthrie, and Professors Tyndall and Huxley, by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, 55 and 56, Baker Street; those of Sir Geo. Harvey, Rev. Dr. Lee, and Sir David Brewster, by J. Moffat, Edinburgh; and that of Lord Neaves, by J. Horsburgh, Edinburgh.

#### INDIGO CULTIVATION IN TIRHOOT, BENGAL

INDIGO CULTIVATION IN TIRHOOT, BENGAL

1. "TOMMANY." After the plant has been reaped, the refuse stumps are a perquisite of the village women and children, who use it for firewood, and the work of digging them up, called "tommany," is allotted to the Dhangers, a hardy, low-caste, or out-cast race, said to be an aboriginal tribe, and who come from the neighbour-hood of Chota Nagpore, and settle on a small plot of rent-free land near the factory. They do a great deal of hard, heavy work, mend roads and bridges, and are more independent and less tricky than their high-caste brethren. They are, however, not famed for cleanliness, and they will eat anything—rats, jackals, and the filthy village pigs; besides having a great weakness for native liquors.

2. "Ploughing in the Factory Zyraths." This word signifies the lands in the immediate cultivation of the planter, and near the factory. The tract may vary in size from a few hundred to a thousand acres, and comprises, besides the indigo, Indian corn, sugar cane, and Janeira fields, many of the cereals better known at home, which are grown for the use of the establishment. A number of bullocks are kept for ploughing, raking, &c. The harrow depicted in the engraving is a very primitive machine, but it is extremely useful in breaking the clods, and levelling the ground, thus preserving the moisture, and pulverising the land.

3. "The Measurements." About Christmas, after the preparation of the land has been completed, the whole has to be measured, the area of each individual ryot's field being ascertained and written down. The planter, at this season, has not an enviable time of it, being carried about, as shown in the sketch, in a "tom-jon," or (as

the area of each individual ryot's next being ascertained and written down. The planter, at this season, has not an enviable time of it, being carried about, as shown in the sketch, in a "tom-jon," or (as many prefer) riding or walking, from sunrise to dark, writing all the while name after name, multiplying length by breadth, adding up, keeping his ears open to the cry of the four "luggy-wallahs" (measurers) and his eyes open to prevent trickery in the manipulation of the luggy or kembacands.

the while name after name, multiplying length by breadth, adding up, keeping his ears open to the cry of the four "luggy-wallahs" (measurers) and his eyes open to prevent trickery in the manipulation of the luggy or bamboo-pole. The measurements last from a fortnight to six weeks. At this season the nights are cold, and an Ulster coat and crackling log fire are very acceptable, but though the mornings are foggy and chilly the sun's rays are very piercing and insidious, without appearing to give much heat.

4. "Woostanny" is the process of pulverising the hard lumps of earth preparatory to the sowings. The work is done by from 200 to 600 coolies, who squat down native fashion. They hammer away at the clods with a short club all day long, becoming begrimed with the dust which the hot west wind blows across the plain.

5. "Jarching the Drills." This term, which looks like a "make-up" word from "Alice in Wonderland," implies the regulation of the quantity of seed thrown over a measured piece of land, so that an approximate idea may be gained of the rate required per becgha (about an acre). This having been ascertained, the sowings of perhaps 3,000 becghas, extending over 100 to 150 square miles of country, proceeds. This is an anxious time for the planter. In ten to fifteen days the seed germinates, in regular lines, after which a shower too many or too few, a hailstorm, caterpillars, grasshoppers, an east wind, and a host of other disasters may render it necessary to resow, hoping for "better luck next time!"—We are indebted for our sketches and, for the foregoing details to Mr. Horace W. Bolton, Paddamkia Factory, Seeraha. Tirhoot, Bengal. foregoing details to Mr. Horace W. Bolton, Paddamkia Factory, Seeraha, Tirhoot, Bengal.



IRELAND has this week occupied the chief place in the public mind, as well as the chief attention of Parliament. The arrest of Mr. Michael Davitt, and the quiet, unsensational manner in which he was brought to London, taken before the magistrate, and remitted to prison to fulfil the unexpired part of his sentence as a ticket-of-leave convict who had forfeited the good will of the Government, seems to have struck awe into the minds of most of his friends and supporters. Very little fuss has been made about the matter, and the only possible ground of complaint has been removed by Sir W. Harcourt's reply in the House of Commons as to the manner in which he is to be treated. The only wonder in the minds of ordinary people is, we should imagine, why the Government bore with him so long and so patiently as they did. If, as some imaginative Irish orators have suggested, the object of the arrest was to good the people into some extract of violence and outcome. magnature Firsh orators have suggested, the object of the arrest was to good the people into some overt act of violence and outrage, and thus facilitate the passage of the Coercion Bill, it has signally failed, for, as *The Times* remarks, the country which a few weeks ago was ready to do any desperate act, is now silent and motionless, as if influenced by some mesmeric spell. At the last meeting of the Dublin Land League, Mr. Dillon, M.P., advised the people not to be panic-stricken or alarmed at floods of lawyer's letters with and notices for it was part of the landlovely redict to letters, writs, and notices, for it was part of the landlords' policy to make a tremendous show of what they were going to do, and if any of their executive officers were arrested under the Coercion Act, it was their duty to resist by every means in their power short of physical force. Mr. M. P. Boyton, speaking at Shinone, Tipperary, on Sunday, said that there was nothing more ignoble or degrading than to wear the scallet coat of Britain, and to fight to enslave free people. than to wear the scarlet coat of Britain, and to fight to enslave free people. The Dublin Land League have adopted a resolution suggesting that Mr. Parnell should at once pay another visit to America to obtain further support for the League. The real object, however, probably is to secure him from arrest under the Coercion Act. Meanwhile, he has been on the Continent arranging for the safe reinvestment of the funds of the League. It is said that the Convention which was to be held in Dublin will be prohibited by the Government. A large number of meetings in protest against the Government policy with regard to the Coercion Bill have already been held, and more are announced, among the latter being an openthe Government policy with regard to the Coercion Bill nave already, been held, and more are announced, among the latter being an openair gathering in Hyde Park for to-morrow (Sunday); on the other hand, at many Conservative and Liberal gatherings, the Government have been complimented and congratulated upon their success in dealing with the crisis.

FENIAN ALARMS.—The utmost precautions continue to be taken in all parts of the country to guard against the possibility of Fenian outrages—dockyards, barracks, powder magazines and all public buildings being specially watched by strong guards either of police or military.—The Daily News, referring to a rumour that packets containing explosive materials addressed to Mr. Gladstone

have been stopped before reaching him, says that in Downing Street nothing is known of any such parcels, though each day's post brings to the Premier a large number of threatening letters, an experience to which he has been subject for many years. It adds that these "are generally thrown into the fire without being read," though how their evil character can be otherwise ascertained it does not condessend to eviden does not condescend to explain.

A TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION occurred at Whitfield, North Staffordshire, early on Monday morning, resulting in the deaths of about twenty-four men and boys. It is supposed to have originated through a boy setting fire to some cotton waste in the blacksmith's shop, the sparks from which in some way ignited the floating coal-dust and gas in the workings, the coal itself ultimately catching fire, and the whole pit being thus converted into one huge furnace. During the whole of Monday and Tuesday the flames were rushing from the upcast shaft to a height of thirty or forty feet in the air: and, as there was no water close at hand, efforts were made to stifle the flames by emptying truck-loads of earth into the the shaft. On Wednesday it was resolved to "drown" the mine, and for this purpose a water-course was dug from the shaft to a neighbouring stream. Fortunately the explosion took place before the ordinary day's work was begun, or there would have been a loss of about 400 lives. A TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION occurred at Whitfield, of about 400 lives.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, K.C.B., was on Tuesday presented with the honorary degree of D.C.L., Oxford. The ceremony took place in the Sheldonian Theatre in the presence of a crowded audience, to whom the undergraduates' customary pleasantries afforded much amusement.

THE CITY REMEMBRANCER. -- Mr. C. H. Robarts not having been re-elected to his office last week, is about to commence legal proceedings against the Corporation fer depriving him of what he considers was a permanent appointment. Meanwhile the City Solicitor is temporarily discharging the duties in spite of Mr. Robarts' protest. The City Remembrancer has not a large salary, but it is said that he has the unquestioned disposal of about 20,000l. annually.

said that he has the unquestioned disposal of about 20,000. annually. CHARITY ORGANISATION.—The Secretaries of the Charity Organisation Society, the Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association, and the Society for the Relief of Distress have published another joint letter, in which the remarkable statement is made that out of the total sum of 16,2621. subscribed in response to their recent appeal, they have still in hand a gross balance of 8,5501. In view of the wide-spread distress which undoubtedly resulted in many parts of the metropolis from the late severe weather, and the distress attending the overflow of the river, it seems hard to believe that these societies can possibly be justified in holding back more than half of the fund which was expressly sent to them for the benefit of the unfortunate sufferers. the unfortunate sufferers.

THE VICTORIA DOCKS, London, was on Tuesday the scene of a very destructive fire, the cause of which has yet to be ascertained. Several sheds and a number of railway trucks were destroyed, and twelve barges laden with grain were burned. The shipping in the docks was at one time in imminent peril.

docks was at one time in imminent peril.

SNOWSTORMS AND VIOLENT GALES were experienced on Monday in all parts of the United Kingdom. In London, however, the snow melted as it fell. The wind did much damage around the coast, and many wrecks are reported, several of them being accompanied by loss of life, notably that of the Bohemian, cattle steamer, off Crookhaven, Ireland, which lost thirty-two hands out of a crew of fifty-four.—No intelligence has yet been obtained of the City of Bristol steamer, which left New York on December 28th for Bristol, and mand steamer, which left New York on December 28th for Bristol,

Bristol steamer, which left New York on December 28th for Bristol, and much anxiety is felt as to the fate of the Cunard mail steamer Batavia, several days overdue at Liverpool from New York.—The Solway Firth Viaduct was last week examined by means of a boat. The parts carried away include forty-four entire piers, with the girders, plates, and permanent way attached to them, leaving two gaps in the structure which together measure over 300 yards in length. The portion of the bridge still standing is also much damaged in various places.—The figure-head brought by the Girl of Devon to Plymouth has been examined by the dockyard authorities there, who are of opinion that it is not that of H.M.S. Atalanta.—The heavy storms and floods of recent date have in some places resulted who are of opinion that it is not that of H.M.S. Atalanta.—The heavy storms and floods of recent date have in some places resulted in landslips of an extensive character. Several have occurred in different parts of the Isle of Wight, and it is stated that the lighthouse on St. Catherine's Down is in imminent danger of falling from the disturbed state of the land around; while at Waterbarn, in Lancashire, on Tuesday, the whole side of a hill suddenly gave way and fell upon a cottage, burying five of the inmates, two only of whom were got out alive.



WHEN the House of Commons met on Monday, it was to start afresh on the apparently interminable pathway of debate on the Coercion Bill. On Friday Mr. Forster had moved the Second Reading amid circumstances that seemed to promise a speedy conclusion. The Irish members, evidently cowed by the attitude of the House on Thursday, and actually fettered by the Resolution passed during the period of their temporary expulsion, did not appear to have any fight left in them. Members heard with some passed during the passed during the passed during the surprise that the Government had resolved not to resist a motion for further adjournment, should it be pressed by the Irish members. Such a statement was of course equivalent to the announcement that the debate would again be adjourned. The mere supposition that Irish members, having the power to bring about a further adjournment, would not use it, suggests a simplicity of mind not naturally looked for on the Treasury Bench.

The character of the debate throughout the evening supplied conclusive proof, if fresh proof were necessary, of the desirability of bringing it to a conclusion. The House was well nigh empty, and from hour to hour the Whips of the Parnellite party were in a state of excitement lest the proceedings should come to a sudden collapse by lack of men to speak. In the new circumstances of the hour, the Irish members found it much more difficult to occupy the time

the Irish members found it much more difficult to occupy the time of the House than formerly. When to the satisfaction of making themselves generally disagreeable there was superadded the luxury of abusing particular members of Government, of covertly insulting the Chair, and of outraging the rules of debate, Irish members found the Chair, and of outraging the rules of debate, Irish members found the time pass pleasantly enough, and were not unwilling to volunteer for further speeches. But that sort of thing is over, for the present at least. Mr. Biggar had spoken on Friday for nearly an hour, without once being called to order—a circumstance unparalleled in recent Parliamentary history. Friday passed literally without a scene, and Monday followed in the same dull lines. But it had been arranged, in the manner indicated above, that the it had been arranged, in the manner indicated above, that the division should not be taken on Monday night, and the business crawled on towards the inevitable end. At midnight Sir George Campbell, who had sought many previous opportunities of catching the Speaker's eye, at length succeeded, and showed a disposition to make the most of his opportunity by moving the adjournment of the debate. This done secures for the member the enviable position of addressing the House when the debate is resumed, at an hour when the benches are crowded, and members fresh. But, as a rule, the House does not care so much for Sir George Campbell's disquisitions as their intrinsic merit demands. Perhaps, if it had been a more

popular speaker, the adjournment would have been agreed to at this hour. But now hon, members somewnat manifecturity personned in Sir George Campbell's proceeding forthwith, and having seen the hon, gentleman fairly embarked upon his speech, and knowing that the next step would be a motion for the adjournment, they unkindly But now hon, members somewhat maliciously persisted in the next step would be a motion for the adjournment, they unkindly went home, leaving Sir George strewing the floor of the empty House with pearls of practical wisdom gathered during a recent visit

On Tuesday, when the House met, it was with the glad certainty that one more step in this weary pilgrimage was about to be accomplished, and that before it rose the Second Reading of the be accomplished, and that before it rose the Second Reading of the Protection Bill would be agreed to. But very soon a feeling of despondency began to gather. It was discovered that Ministers had not made up their minds on that matter, and were even yet inclined with childish faith to cling to the skirts of what Mr. Gladstone at a subsequent hour called "the equity and sense of fairness of Irish members." Perhaps no one was more astonished at this discovery than the Irish members themselves. They had come down prepared for the division; but, when they discovered how the land lay, they were not long in steering for it. About seven o'clock it was discovered that Mr. Parnell was wind-bound at Calais, and could not come over to take part in the debate. They began to say, at first hesitatingly, but with growing decision as incertitude increased in high places, that as Mr. Parnell was not in his place it would be a monstrous thing if the debate were closed. To the average mind outside Parliament it may perhaps appear a still more monstrous thing that the House of Commons should be asked to refrain from following its inclination, and accomplishing a reasonable conclusion, following its inclination, and accomplishing a reasonable conclusion, because Mr. Parnell, having gone to Paris on the business of the Land League, was accidentally detained on his return journey.

because Mr. Parnell, having gone to Paris on the business of the Land League, was accidentally detained on his return journey. Such, however, stripped of circumlocutory phrases and protestations of benevolent intention, is the simple matter of fact with respect to the adjournment of Tuesday night.

As to the debate itself, it flickered on through the long night, momentarily threatening to become extinct by pure inanition. The Irish members came wearily but obstinately to the front, and made speeches, the sole importance of which was measured by the number of minutes they occupied in delivery. At the outset a genuine flare-up was occasioned by the burning eloquence of Mr. Joseph Cowen. At an earlier stage of debate the Member for Newcastle had indicated in pretty plain language his views on the question of Coercion. Now he had determined to make a clean breast of it, in no small measure incited thereto by an attack somewhat gratuitously made upon him by Mr. Bright. No one concerned can complain that Mr. Cowen ungrudgingly met the attack. He has on former occasions shown a desire, whilst criticising the policy of the Government, to maintain his traditional relations of personal good feeling towards them. Now this veil was stripped off. It is some time since he drew the sword. On Tuesday night he threw the scabbard away, and made a sensation in the House none the less profound because of its strange quietness. Mr. Cowen ran amuck at the Liberal policy in Ireland, and dealt some stout blows at the personal part played in it by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright. Regarded as an effort of oratory, the speech carried for ward the fame Mr. Cowen has achieved by his occasional orations on the floor of the House of Commons. Having set on one side all affectation of conciliation, he was freer not only to use his tongue but his limbs, and thus imported into his speech an amount of gesture beyond his of the House of Commons. Having set on one side all affectation of conciliation, he was freer not only to use his tongue but his limbs, and thus imported into his speech an amount of gesture beyond his wont. Animated, eloquent, and acrimonious, the speech created an impression in the Ministerial ranks which the habitual unreserve of Mr. Gladstone made painfully manifest.

But this speech was a mere flash in the pan. For the rest, all was dreary, determined dulness, of which not the least successful exhibition was made by the Attorney-General for Ireland, whom at

exhibition was made by the Attorney-General for Ireland, whom at midnight the House, with an eloquent groan of despair, discovered standing at the table prepared to answer Sir Stafford Northcote. Perhaps it was after authorising this unnecessary and worse than useless prolongation of the debate that when in due course the Irish members insisted on an adjournment the Prime Minister declined to enter into prolonged combat, and once more the minority in the representation of Ireland had their will in the House of

On Wednesday afternoon the long debate came to an end by a division in which the Second Reading was agreed to by 359 votes against 56. The end came so suddenly and unexpectedly that between 50 and 60 members were shut out from the division.



The revival of Masks and Faces at the HAYMARKET Theatre is especially remarkable for the picturesque and appropriate character of the scenery painted by Mr. Harford and Mr. Hann, and the costumes of the period of George II., specially designed for the occasion by Mr. Lewis Wingfield. Wise and liberal expenditure in the way of illustrating a comedy dealing with past times could hardly go further in the way of accessories than such examples as this; and the only thing left to be regretted is that new plays of sterling value cannot be as easily commanded as the services of costumiers and scenic artists. Messrs. Charles Reade and Tom Taylor's comedy is a pretty and interesting play, but it is one that is familiar to all but the youngest of playgoers, and it cannot be expected, therefore, that any considerable section of the audience can follow its story with more than a languid sort of interest. There is, moreover, the disadvantage that many bring with them a very distinct recollection of the admirable acting of Mrs. Stirling and Mr. Webster in the characters of Peg Woffington, the famous actress, and Triplet, the poor poet and painter; and with a feeling partly justified by the superlative excellence of their acting, and partly due to the natural conservatism of the playgoing mind, refuse to be consoled for their absence even by the charm and sprightliness of Mrs. Bancroft, or the carefully studied and touching performance of Triplet by that lady's husband. Even these, however, must admit that the Colley Cibber of Mr. Arthur Cecil—insignificant as THE revival of Masks and Faces at the HAYMARKET Theatre is of Triplet by that lady's husband. Even these, however, must admit that the Colley Cibber of Mr. Arthur Cecil—insignificant as the character is in relation to this play—is a singularly fine piece of acting. Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Cecil, we may here observe, exchange parts from night to night. The minor characters are, indeed, mostly well filled. Snarl and Soaper, in the hands of Mr. Kemble and Mr. Brookfield, become very humorous sketches, with just a moderate and indicious touch of caricature. Mr. Smedley of Kemble and Mr. Brookheld, become very humorous sketches, with just a moderate and judicious touch of caricature. Mr. Smedley, a young actor entirely new to the London stage, made also a very promising appearance in the little part of the servant Colander, which he plays with all the arrogance and assumption, but with nothing of the mere conventional obtrusiveness, which is apt to make the stage domestic a serious indiction. Alterether this is a very the stage domestic a serious infliction. Altogether this is a very the stage domestic a serious infliction. Altogether this is a very remarkable reproduction of bygone manners; though, as a learned critic has pointed out, the pictures which hang in the Green Room of Covent Garden certainly belong to a later period than that of the play. The authors' dialogue, we may add, is not always imbued with the spirit of the time. For example, the first intelligence that the too inspressionable country gentleman has a wife is conveyed to her rival by an accidental reference to "Mistress" Vane, which it is at first assumed must refer to the gentleman's mother. The truth is at first assumed must refer to the gentleman's mother. is that, under such circumstances, it would probably have been assumed to refer to his daughter or sister—the custom being at that

time to apply the title "Mistress" to unmarried girls from infancy

Mr. Burnand's satire on the affectations of æstheticism appears to have given great satisfaction to the patrons of the PRINCE OF WALES'S Theatre, where The Colonel attracts nightly large audiences. The dangers of tampering with the foundations of the French piece The dangers of tampering with the foundations of the French piece of which this is an adaptation are sufficiently manifest; but they have been surmounted with remarkable skill; and audiences are too much entertained with the æsthetic household, and its overpowering worship of the lily and the peacock's feather, to ask whether all this affords as material an excuse for the gallivantings of the oppressed husband as the dismal groans of the zealots and religious hypocrites of the original. Especially clever is the introduction of the American Colonel, who gives the name to the piece—a part played by Mr. Coghlan with all the quiet power and subtle humour of which he is a master. Miss Amy Roselle is more at home in the character of the lively unæsthetic widow than in the doleful part she has lately been playing, or in the stately character of the Princess in has lately been playing, or in the stately character of the Princess in Adricune Lecouvreur. Mr. Fernandez as the arch impostor of estheticism, and Miss Grahame as the rebellious victim of esthetic

ideas in the matter of clothing, are equally good in their way.

After a preliminary trial at a matinic at the GAIETY Theatre, Mr. After a preliminary that at a matthe at the Galett Theater, Mic Robert Buchanan's historical play in blank verse, entitled The Nine Days' Queen, is to be reproduced at the Connaught Theatre. Miss Harriet Jay, author of that clever novel, "The Queen of Connaught," and of the romantic drama founded thereon, will again represent Lady Jane Grey, the heroine of Mr. Buchanan's play.



There is but little to record this week in the way of Sports and Pastimes generally, but Turf matters have been a little more lively, at least for Metropolitan race-goers, owing to the Bromley two days 'cross-country meeting having been brought off.
Moreover, a market has been opened on some of the Spring Moreover, a market has been opened on some of the Spring Handicaps, Henry George and Alchemist to start with having been selected chief favourites for the Lincoln Handicap, and Petronel and the American Foxhall for the City and Suburban, while Empress, last year's winner, is most fancied for the Grand National, the general impression being that she is favourably handicapped. Of the novices at the game Mr. Leopold Rothschild's Thornfield is thought the most likely to distinguish himself; and if he wins it will be the first likely to distinguish himself; and if he wins it will be the first time since Alcibiade's year, 1865, that a horse who has never gone across country in public has secured the Grand National.—All doubt about the famous Isonomy ever being seen on National.—All doubt about the famous Isonomy ever being seen on the Turf again has been set at rest by his having been sent to the Bonehill Paddocks to commence his career as the sire of equine "kings and queens that are to be."—A well-known Turf character in the person of Mr. H. Hill has passed away; and admirers of good and honest horsemen will regret to hear that at the time of writing Harry Constable is lying seriously ill at Epsom.

FOOTBALL.—This has been a capital week for football, and among the Association Cup matches may be mentioned the victory of the Old Etonians over the Hertfordshire Rangers by three goals to none, and that of Darwen over the Sheffield Wednesday Club by five to two. The Blackburn Rovers have maintained their credit during their short visit to the south, having won all their three important Association matches, the Pilgrims and Clapham Rovers having succumbed to their prowess since our last.

AQUATICS.—The great match between Hanlan and Laycock on

AQUATICS.—The great match between Hanlan and Laycock on the Thames on Monday is sure to attract a large attendance, especially as both men are reported in the best condition, and the affair is thoroughly believed to be genuine. The odds are quoted at 5 to 2 on Hanlan, but the Australian has been backed to win a large sum at this figure, and there are very many good judges who think that his chance is better than the above odds would seem to intimate. Perhaps it may be well to remind some of our readers that the forth-coming match is for the "Championship of England," and not of "the World," which latter Hanlan is not bound to dispute with any

"the World," which latter Hanlan is not bound to dispute with any challengers just at present, and not in any country but his own.—At Cambridge considerable progress has been made towards settling on the crew for Putney, but at Oxford there are some difficulties.—After the Hanlan and Laycock match on Monday the competitors, with over 100 leading supporters of rowing, will dine at the Westminster Aquarium, whither many persons will probably betake themselves in the hope of catching a sight of the aquatic celebrities.

SWIMMING.—W. Beckwith, Champion, who has for some time past been open to swim any one in the world from 500 yards up to a six days' (eighteen hours per day) match, will shortly compete with E. T. Jones, of Leeds, in "home and home" matches for 500 and 1,000 yards. An American swimmer, George Fearn, it is said, has also accepted his challenge for the longer competition.

COURSING.—Given anything like decent weather, there will

COURSING.—Given anything like decent weather, there will probably be a larger number of spectators of the Waterlooo contest on Altcar plains than ever. The leading favourites still continue firm, and most likely the nominations of Lord Haddington, Mr. Hinks, Mr. Pilkington, Mr. Swinburn, and Mr. Postle will be most in favour on the evening of the draw: and it is far from improbable that Honeywood (Lord Haddington's), last year's winner, and Plunger (Mr. Hinks') will start first and second favourites.



ABOUT Mr. Anthony Trollope's manner of treating English girls there may be, and arc, many differences of opinion. Some believe in his heroines as both true and charming: others set them down as nothing better than people who never know their own minds, because they never have any minds to know. It is likely enough that both opinions are right and both wrong. But about his method with the English clergyman, from curate up to bishop, all the world is agreed. When the Macaulay of the future wishes to describe the clergyman of our day, he will go to Mr. Trollope's novels with as much assurance of finding what he wants as we should go to Fielding for the curate of what are now ages ago. It is pleasant therefore to find that in "Dr. Wortle's School" (2 vols., Chapman and Hall), the two most interesting and to a great extent the leading characters are a Bishop and a clerical schoolmaster. Their tremendous but portentously dignified quarrel over a piece of diocesan scandal makes as good reading as if it were altogether real. Mr. Trollope must surely have enjoyed writing those letters from the Bishop to the school and the schoo real. Mr. I foliope must surely have enjoyed writing those letters from the Bishop to the schoolmaster and from the schoolmaster to the Bishop, putting himself now into this man's place and now into the other's. We must confess that the domestic troubles of Mr. and Mrs. Peacocke obtain their whole value and interest from the fact of their serving for a pure or which to horse the page they from the fact of their serving for a peg on which to hang these remarkable interviews and letters, every word in which is steeped in the character of the men who are supposed to write them. As for the doctor's daughter, she is certainly one of those young ladies who have less mind to know, and who know it less, even than usual;

and her lover, Lord Carstairs, is obviously introduced out of respect to the conventional and exceedingly absurd notion that a novel is bound to be a love-story—as if the war between a schoolmaster and a whole diocese were not quite as interesting, and as amusing to boot, as the eternal question, Did she marry him, and if not, why not, or how otherwise? Dr. Wortle is a splendid fellow in his way, and we only wish that he had more conspicuously got his foot upon the necks of his enemies, even though his Bishop was among them.

A large appetite for undiluted sentiment is requisite for the proper enjoyment of M. C. M. Simpson's "Geraldine and Her Suitors" (3 vols: Hurst and Blackett). Geraldine was a young lady who knew so little about love, even from novels, that she willingly consoled a rejected suitor by promising never to love anybody else; and so little about common sense that, when in spite of herself she found her impossible promise broken in the spirit, she thought there was something binding about the letter. The exactor of the promise thought so much of it that he went so far as to insure its fulfilment by throwing his favoured rival over a cliff. But, as he ended his career in the service of the Church Missionary Society, while Geraldine makes her last appearance in an unpleasantly secretical contents in a white august of the promise makes her last appearance in an unpleasantly secretical contents and white august of the promise makes her last appearance in an unpleasantly secretical contents and white august of the promise makes her last appearance in an unpleasantly secretical contents and white august of the promise hought of the promise in an unpleasantly secretical contents and white august of the promise hought of the promise in an unpleasantly secretical contents and the promise hought of the promise in an unpleasantly accounts. Society, while Geraldine makes her last appearance in an unpleasantly crowded church in a white muslin robe and with a wreath of natural white roses and myrtle in her hair—we like those naïve natural white roses and myrtic in her harr—we like those naive little touches of millinery—the intending reader will gather that not very much harm was done after all. This seems rather a thin plot to be beaten over three volumes without the help of stronger matter, and the effect is just what was to be expected. It is very decidedly thin. But there is a great deal of sentiment, and all the common forms of the orthodox sentimental novel are scrupulously observed—especially that which forbids a fictitious character to have the least resemblance to a real one.

resemblance to a real one.

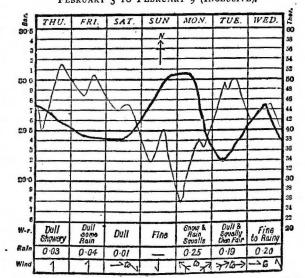
"The Lutaniste of St. Jacobi's," by Catherine Drew (1 vol.: Marcus Ward and Co.), will have much interest for musical readers. It is the story of George Neumarck and his famous chorale, "Wer nur den lieben Gott lässt walten," familiar to students of Protestant hymnology. The authoress evidently had her subject at heart, and has spared no pains to give her little romance its fitting colour of place and time. Very seldom, indeed, does a musical story show anything like real artistic knowledge on the part of its writer, and still more seldom is one written without affected rhapsodies terrible to read. Miss Drew has the knowledge, and writes excellent English without a particle of affectation. Whether she has succeeded in giving as much human as historical interest to her characters we are by no means so sure. But the hymn is her real kero or heroine; and she has constructed her story accordingly. The hero or heroine; and she has constructed her story accordingly. The effect is somewhat that of some old letter which has long ceased to have any reference to living emotion, but is all the more suggestive

have any reference to living emotion, but is all the more suggestive for its reticence. It is necessary to be able to read between the lines of "The Lutaniste of St. Jacobi's," and even then the interest will be of an exceedingly quiet, if satisfactory, kind.

Messrs. Vizetelly and Co.'s series of translations of "Popular French Novels" is continued with "A Woman's Diary" and "The Little Countess" of Octave Feuillet, and with Prosper Mérimée's "Colomba" and "Carmen"—the latter being of course the story from which Bizet took his now famous opera. "A Woman's Diary" is the most important of the four tales, and certainly the strongest and most interesting. As the series cannot appeal to any but purely English readers, this tale is as well chosen as any could be to illustrate the peculiar differences of construction between but purely length the factors, that the second same countries the following the following the factors and English fiction. It is right to commend afresh the care which is exercised in the selection, and the skill maintained in

the translation, of this series of stories.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK FEBRUARY 3 TO FEBRUARY 9 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.— The thick line shows the variations in the height of the Barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The week under review opened with a slowly-falling barometer, light southerly winds, and mild, but dull and damp, weather, and the reports from distant stations showed that a depression of some size and intensity was advancing towards the west coast of Ireland. On Friday (4th inst.) the depression was found with its centre off the west coast of Scotland, and no change in the weather took place in London, but on Saturday (5th inst.), when the disturbance had crossed Scotland, and was beginning to travel south-eastwardly down the North Sea, the wind veered to W. and N. W., and the weather became perceptibly cooler. The chart for Sunday morning (6th inst.) showed that the depression was then travelling away over Denmark and Western Russia, and our wind had, therefore, veered round as far as N., while a decided improvement in the weather had set in, the whole of Sunday (6th inst.) being fine and cold. The thermometer did not rise above 40° all day, whereas on Thursday (3rd inst.) it had been as high as 53°. On Monday morning (7th inst.) a very sudden changes took place, owing to the appearance of a new and very deep depression off our north-western coasts, and the wind in London increased to a strong gale from the southeast, while squalls of snow and rain set in. The rate at which the depression travelled was very slow, and the gale continued throughout the whole of Monday (7th inst.), with very heavy squalls at night, but on Tuesday (8th inst.) the disturbance passed quickly over the North Sea, and the wind veered to the west large stated weather. The barometer was highest (30°07 inches) on Monday (7th inst.); lowest (20°18 inches) on Tuesday

THE INMATES OF THE PARIS JARDIN DES PLANTES Suffered very little from the recent severe weather, being chiefly affected by the thaw. Then most of the animals from warm countries grew very uncomfortable, and though artificial heat was provided only the bears were happy. As the animals were temporarily deprived of the gifts of an admiring public—the gardens being closed during the thaw—they were supplied with additional rations, and the monkeys in particular benefitted by the change, as their visitors frequently throw them tobacco, which considerably deranges their digestion.



THE BICENTENARY OF CALDERON'S DEATH is to be kept at

AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY is to be constructed at Aden, between Shipping Point and the Camp.

THE ROMAN GHETTO is to be pulled down to make way for new buildings. This is the oldest Ghetto in the West.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The Old Masters' Exhibition will, from this date to its close on Saturday, March 12th, be lighted at dusk, and remain open till 7 P.M. every evening.

TOPERS IN BOMBAY can satisfy their thirst with alcoholic drinks at the most innocent-looking sherbet shops. Here brandy, gin, and other strong beverages are retailed under the names of "strong Cologne," "weak Cologne," &c.

EVEN THE POTATO BEETLE, hitherto regarded as a hopeless plague, has one redeeming quality. American ingenuity has discovered that the insect contains a brilliant red dye, superior to cochineal, Persian red, or any similar materials.

THE FANS now most in favour with Transatlantic belies are made of gold filigree, and set thickly with diamonds, the gems being graduated in size from the narrow to the wide part of each leaf, while a riband of rubies holds the leaves together.

"QUEEN'S HAIR," "Stifled Sighs," "Indiscreet Murmurs,"
"Vain Desires," "Heavy Eyes," and "Needless Regrets," are the singular names of some of the new colours in Paris this spring. The favourite style of hair-dressing just now is  $\hat{a}$  la victime, the tresses being arranged at the back in two long wavy curls.

READING AT NIGHT has been greatly facilitated by a Turinese invention, according to the *Parisian*, combining light-giving materials with printer's ink. The print becomes so luminous in the dark that it is possible to read during a night journey or in bed without the aid of any artificial light. A new daily paper, in which this luminous material will be used, will accordingly be brought out at Turin.

MR. FAWCETT'S SCHEME OF SAVING SMALL SUALS COntinues thoroughly successful. In less than three months 131,500 new accounts have been opened at the Post Office Savings Banks by stamps have been received. The com-MR. FAWCETT'S SCHEME OF SAVING SMALL SUMS IN STAMPS this means, and 3,600,000 stamps have been received. The companion scheme of investing small sums in Government Stock by the same agency is equally flourishing, 230,087/. having been invested between November 22nd and January 31st.

M. Zola's "Nana" has been translated into modern Greek and published at Athens. It was first brought out as a newspaper femilleton, but roused such indignation that the journal was obliged to stop the publication. When issued in book form, however, it found so many readers that 2,000 copies were published—an unprecedented edition for Greece. At the first representation of the drama Nana in Paris last week, not a seat was to be had under 41., and the boxes cost 40%.

London Moriality declined last week, and 1,926 deaths were registered against 2,114 during the previous seven days, a decrease of 188, but still exceeding the average by 43, being at the rate of 2711 per 1,000. There were 54 deaths from small-pox (an increase of 2, and exceeding the average by 7), the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals containing 617 patients last Saturday—this is the largest number under treatment since June, 1878, 39 from measles (an increase of 11, and 9 above the average), 38 from scatlet fever (a decline of 7), 12 from diphtheria (an increase of 4, and exceeding the average by 4), 39 from whooping cough (a decrease of 4, and 54 below the average), 8 from enteric fever (a decline of 4), 16 from diarrhæa (an increase of 8, and exceeding the average by 3), and 606 from diseases of the respiratory organs (which, under the influence of the milder weather, had declined 96, but still exceeded the average by 52; 417 were attributed to bronchitis, and 120 to pneumonia). Different forms of violence caused 79 deaths. There were 2,925 births registered LONDON MORTALITY declined last week, and 1,926 deaths were attributed to pronchitis, and 120 to pneumonia). Different forms of violence caused 79 deaths. There were 2,925 births registered against 2,864 during the previous week, being 225 above the average. The mean temperature of the air was 42'8 deg., or 2'3 deg. above the average. There were 6'3 hours of bright sunshine during the week, the sun being above the horizon 64'1 hours.

A CURIOUS COMPARISON BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE has been drawn by a correspondent of the New York Herald. As his remarks will explain many of the—to us Britishers—seeming anomalies of Transatlantic journalism, we reproduce the following excerpt from his letter. "Take ten copies of the London Times of recent date, and ten copies of the New York Herald. Set them side by side and compare them. 1st, As to advertisements, a most important branch of news, they seem about equal. 2nd, In domestic news the Herald has two columns to The advertisements, a most important branch of news, they seem about equal. 2nd, In domestic news the Herald has two columns to The Times one. And the quality varies; in The Times you will find a full account of the stockholders' meeting of the Midland Railway, and a verbatim report of Lord Todnoddy's address to his constituents in Wales. Similar affairs in this country would be disposed of by the Herald in two curt paragraphs. But an accident like that on the Tay would occupy five columns in The Times and ten in the Herald. Two reporters would be despatched by the British journal to the scene of action, with instructions to send by wire the synopsis of their report, and the rest by mail, while the American paper would send five reporters to the scene, probably by special train, and five more to interview the president, directors, and survivors, with orders to forward every line by telegraph. The British journal allots six to ten columns to the proceedings of Parliament. Its American rival rarely vouchsases over three to Congress. If a riot occurs, a conflagration involving loss of life, an encounter between men et note, a startling Court decision, a surprising discovery in science, an important meeting, the death of a prominent man, an awful accident—you may be quite sure it will be fully chronicled in the next Herald, and, just as often, it will not be noticed in The Times till the second or third day after. Dramatic and musical critics in England, like judges, reserve their decisions for a day or two until they feel the public pulse. The Herald always pronounces sentence on the day following the deed.

3. In the foreign news department the contrast following the deed. 3. In the foreign news department the contrast is more striking still. We venture to say that the Herald receives more words by ocean telegraph than The Times receives by telegraph altogether. On special occasions comparisons would be absurd. When Parliament meets the Herald not only gives a verbatim report of the proceedings, but describes the scene with elaborate minuteness, not even sparing the toilettes of the peeresses nor the looks of Ministers. When Congress meets *The Times* gives nothing but a brief synopsis of the essential points of the Message. And this is not because our affairs are unimportant. It is the same with the meetings of the French and German Parliaments. In England a brief summary suffices; here a verbatim report, with personal sauce piquante, is regularly served up. 4. A few years ago The Times far surpassed the Herald in the quality of its matter. But now the writers for the latter can fairly compare with their English rivals in scholarship, pith, and style." And after this patriotic culogy of his national council, and recounting the services rendered to recognition journal, and recounting the services rendered to geographical research by Stanley's Livingstone Expedition, by the same correspondent's march across Africa, and mentioning the despatch of the Herald Arctic Expedition, the writer asks: "Why, then, is it that The Times has so much power, the Herald has so little?



CONVOY IN TRANSVAAL – A BRITISH THE DRAKENSBERG



-Mr. Goschen has been to Berlin THE CRISIS IN THE EAST.-THE CRISIS IN THE EAST.—MI. Goschen has been to bernin and Vienna, and is now on his way to Constantinople, where his return is anxiously expected in order that the negotiations between the embassies of the Six Powers and the Porte may be commenced. What has transpired during the interviews of the British envoy with Prince Bismarck and Baron Haymerle is of course unknown, but it is generally thought that both statemen insisted upon the necessity What has transpired during the interviews of the Datas. Prince Bismarck and Baron Haymerle is of course unknown, but it is generally thought that both statesmen insisted upon the necessity of maintaining peace, and that accordingly the chances of a pacific settlement have been considerably bettered. There is considerable speculation respecting the delay in the return to Constantinople of Count Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, and this is variously construed into an omen of peace or of war, according to the wish or fancy of the construer. The nuclus operandi of the negotiations does not seem to have been materially changed; the various ambassadors will separately interview the Turkish Foreign Minister, and exert their utmost powers of persuasion and influence so as to obtain a promise of the greatest possible concession which the Porte can make. The ambassadors will then meet to compare notes, and will report in identical terms to their respective Governments, so that the Powers may have some definite and identical grounds upon which to exchange their views prior to exercising any formal pressure upon exchange their views prior to exercising any formal pressure upon the Porte. Though in Turkey peace prospects have improved this week, the hostile tone which has been adopted by the Greeks and their Government has been but little modified. A Royal decree has been published, could be a company to the Medical Cheek and their probabilities and their control of the Medical Cheek and the Company to the Medical Cheek and the M their Government has been but Inthe modified. A Koyarteet has been published, calling out the National Guard, and M. Coumoundouros has told the Parliament that Greece has 74,000 soldiers ready for war, and that the Government would accept no compromise "restricting the rights" acknowledged to Greece by the Berlin Treaty. M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire's circular appears to have made Treaty. M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire's circular appears to have made but little impression on M. Coumoundouros, who still combats the French Minister's theory, which was again insisted upon in the Paris Chamber last week, that the Congress did not definitively award the disputed territory in Epirus and Thessaly to Greece, but only put forth the proposed frontier as a recommendation for the consideration of both Greece and Turkey.

FRANCE.—Divorce and foreign affairs have been the chief topics of discussion both in and out of Parliament. M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire's policy in the Greco-Turkish question has received an unqualified approval from the Chamber of Deputies, and there is little doubt that the whole country is now averse to any active interference on behalf of the Greek claims. Curiously enough, however the unanimity of expressing voices has been broken by the ever, the unanimity of approving voices has been broken by the République Française, which has been vigorously attacking M. St. Hilaire for his abandonment of the Greeks. As this journal is generally supposed to be the organ of M. Gambetta, this has been considered to intimate a divergence of views between the two statesmen, and to foreshadow, as in the case of M. Waddington and of M. de Freycinet, the downfall of M. St. Hilaire. It is now stated that M. Gambetta has assured the Foreign Minister that he is no way responsible for the articles in question. With regard to the Divorce M. Gambetta has assured the Foreign Minister that he is no way responsible for the articles in question. With regard to the Divorce Question, there is a strong feeling that the law of divorce should be re-established in France, and there is little doubt but that a measure to that effect would have been carried had not many Deputies, in view of this being the last Session of Parliament, feared to offend the susceptibilities of the rural constituencies. The Bill was brought forward by indefatigable M. Naquet, who has been working to this end for many years past, and the measure was supported by the Committee which had been appointed to consider it. It was not proposed, however, to re-establish the lax and easy Divorce Laws of 1792, but the revised statute of 1803, which was abolished in 1816. By this, divorce by mutual consent would under certain circumstances be permitted, while imprisonment for felony or a desertion of five years would be a while imprisonment for felony or a desertion of five years would be a valid plea by the non-offending party. The present system of separation dn corps et des biens would still be allowed to exist, so that people who dn corps et des biens would still be allowed to exist, so that people who from religious scruples objected to divorce would still obtain the protection that at present exists. M. Naquet made a most eloquent appeal in favour of his measure; while the most noteworthy speech on the other side was made by M. Cazot, the Minister of Justice, who objected to the terms of the Bill, and not to its principles; and M. Brisson, who urged as an argument the difference between Protestant countries, where the force of religious sentiment neutralised the dangers of divorce, and a country like France, where a large portion of the population had thrown off religion, and where the task of founding a Republic "was sufficiently difficult on the only social molecule still intact." Ultimately the Bill was rejected by 261 against 225 votes; but there is little doubt that the measure will be carried in the next Parliament.

There is little social news from Paris, which has been discussing the stringent measures taken by Mr. Gladstone's Government to check Obstruction, these being approved of by all parties save the

check Obstruction, these being approved of by all parties save the Ultramontanes and the Communists; and the death of Carlyle, who, beyond his "French Revolution," is comparatively little known in France, this being the only work of his which has been translated. His antipathy to the Latin races, also, and his intense sympathy for Germany has gone far to render him anything but popular in France, though the better-class papers render justice to his genius. Thus the *Monde* remarks that his chief title to honour with posterity will perhaps be his implacable antagonism to that modern state of society in which "falsehood, hypocrisy, scepticism, and stupid frivolities are more and more taking the place of the chain of sentiments and ideas which links earth to heaven." And further: "This philosopher, sectary, historian, pamphleteer is a great poet; he has that inspiration which makes words live, and which gives them the lustre of the diamond."

GERMANY.—There was a sharp oratorical duel last week in the Prussian Chamber between Prince Bismarck and his bête noir Herr Richter, the Progressist Deputy, over a financial bill for applying the Imperial surplus to the relief of Prussian tax-payers. The latter attacked Chancellor replied in his usual hard-hitting style, threatened the Chamber with a supplementary Session if the Bill were delayed, advocated the principle that the unskilled labourer should be exempt from taxation, which should begin only when there is productive capital "either in the form of materials or intellectual equipment tapital entire in the form of materials of intellectual equipment higher than that possessed by the workman, who has only to rely on the precarious employment afforded by the vicissitudes of the seasons." His most noteworthy utterance was of European importance, "We have no war on hand, also, thank God, no prospect of one for a long time to come." There has been an "incident" in Parliamentary circles, one Deputy, Herr von Bennigsen, having challenged another, Herr von Ludwig, for certain utterances in a speech. This was at first declined, but subsequently the latter declared his willingness to fight, when in his turn Herr von Bennigsen without the accept satisfies in the subsequently the latter declared his willingness to fight, when in his turn Herr von Bennigsen without the accept satisfies in the subsequently the latter declared his willingness to fight, when in his turn Herr von Bennigsen without the accept satisfies in the subsequently the latter declared his willingness to fight, when in his turn Herr von Bennigsen without the subsequently the su nigsen refused to accept satisfaction.

Consistency is not the virtue even of the best orators, and Marshal Consistency is not the virtue even of the best orators, and Marshal Von Moltke, having recently written to Professor Bluntschli declaring that "perpetual peace is a mere dream, and not even a beautiful one, but for war the world would turn to corruption," the veteran hero has been reminded of a speech which he made a year ago, and in which he declared that "a happier state of things could only come about on its being recognised by all people that every war, even a national one, is a national calamity.

-The evacuation of Candahar continues to be almost INDIA.—The evacuation of Candahar continues to be almost the all-absorbing theme of discussion, and hopes are widely expressed that the Government may be induced to reconsider its decision. In the city itself, *The Times* correspondent tells us, our numerous friends and adherents loudly express their apprehension of receiving scant mercy at the hands of the Douranis, and many are expected to leave with our troops. At Cabul all is quiet, and Abdurrahman Khan is said to be again expressing his intention of visiting India.

The Sonthal insurrection is being suppressed, and the disturbed district is now occupied by 2,000 troops, while a regiment intended for the Transvaal has been detained in case of need. It appears that the rising has been mainly caused by alarming reports respecting

tor the Transvaal has been detained in case of need. It appears that the rising has been mainly caused by alarming reports respecting the approaching census, some being that on the 17th inst. men will be branded on the shoulder and women on the forehead. A more probable reason is the recent increase in their rentals, which in some cases have amounted to 100 per cent. Habami, a fanatic who is believed to be the chief fomenter of the disturbance, has been arrested and sent to Lucknow.

UNITED STATES.—The decisive measures which have been taken against Obstruction in the House of Commons have—as might have been expected—raised a chorus of denunciation from Hibernian sympathisers on the other side of the Atlantic. The New York Hearth Indiana. Hibernian sympathisers on the other side of the Atlantic. The New York Herall, however, approves the action of the Speaker, and declares that any Government submitting to the tactics of Mr. Parnell and his followers would be virtually committing suicide. Numerous indignation meetings have been held, and votes of sympathy with the Irish passed. Mr. Collins, the President of the Irish National Land League in the United States, has issued an address, calling upon Americans and Irishmen for practical aid to carry out the objects of the organisation.—There have been terrible inundations in California and Colorado.—On Wednesday the Congress counted the electoral votes for the President and Vice-President of the Union. Messrs. Garfield and Arthur were declared duly of the Union. Messrs. Garfield and Arthur were declared duly elected.

elected.

The Rebellion in the Transvall.—Detailed accounts have been received of the battle of Laing's Nek, but they add little to what was already known. The Boers have been busily strengthening their defences, and it is stated that their force has increased from 2,000 to 5,000. Sir G. P. Colley has shifted his camp, and has sent his wounded into Newcastle. On Tuesday communication with Newcastle was interrupted by a detachment of Boers, who are said to have mustered about 500 men. These, it is said, were supported in the rear by another body of 1,000 Boers, who must have passed through the Free State to reach the district. Their avowed object was to attack Fort Amiel, and to carry off the Government cattle. General Colley accordingly removed out of Government cattle. General Colley accordingly removed out of camp with 500 men to restore the line of communication, and, Government cattle. General Colley accordingly removed out of camp with 500 men to restore the line of communication, and, crossing the river Ingogo, perceived the enemy upon a rising ridge. He seized the plateau, and was at once vigorously attacked by the Boers, and from noon until 6 p.m. the battle seemed to have raged most fiercely, General Colley holding his own, but making no progress. At sunset the Boers drew off, and General Colley returned to his camp with a loss of four officers killed, four wounded, and 150 men killed and wounded. There his position is regarded as most critical, as though the greater portion of the reinforcements have been landed at Cape Town, and are on their way to Newcastle, the exceptionally wet weather and the bad state of the roads considerably impede the advance. Thus all but telegraphic communication is stopped with General Colley's little force, and no small apprehension is felt in Newcastle, which may be attacked at any time. The Boers are busily scouting the neighbourhood, and have captured an ambulance, which they unhorsed and left to shift for itself. News up to the 23rd ult. has been received from Pretoria, whence Sir Owen Lanyon reports that the town is abandoned, and that nearly 5,000 persons are collected in an intrenched laager under the protection of the fort. Supplies, he adds, are on hand sufficient to last several months. Colonel Lanyon accuses the Boers of having several times fired under cover of a flag of truce. By the last advices also the garrisons at Potchefstroom, Lydenburg, and Standerton were still holding out.

A very uneasy feeling prevails in Cape Town, and the tension between the British and the Dutch colonists increases.

derton were still holding out.

A very uneasy feeling prevails in Cape Town, and the tension between the British and the Dutch colonists increases. Considerable anxiety also is felt respecting the action of the Free State, where, notwithstanding the exertions of Mr. Brand, the most intense excitement prevails, and sympathy with the Transvaal Boers is openly manifested. The Volksraad meets on the 17th inst., and Independence manifested. The Volksraad meets on the 17th inst., and Independence Day is the 23rd. There is very little doubt that the Dutch of the Free State are already helping the Boers, and that considerable assistance will be afforded during the forthcoming campaign. The Cape Government has taken all possible care to thwart this disposition, and has stopped the issue of permits to introduce ammunition into the Cape ports much to their indignation. The British Government, however, have announced that the Boers will be accorded belligerent rights, and have signified their consent to recognise the neutrality of rights, and have signified their consent to recognise the neutrality of the Red Cross Society, a branch of which will be sent to South Africa from Holland.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—There seems no end to our little wars. King Coffee Calcalli has apparently forgotten his chastisement by Sir Garnet Wolseley in 1873, and a chief named Gamin, with whom he had quarrelled, a British ally, having taken refuge at Cape Coast Castle, the Ashantee monarch sent an embassy to demand his surrender. This was refused, and the refusal will, in all proprobability, entail war, as the messengers bore a golden axe to signify that the king would cut his way to enforce compliance. One of the ambassadors, was Saibee Enguil, who signed the treaty of peace with Sir Garnet Wolseley at Fomanah, and was consequently well aware of the stipulation by which King Coffee renounced all claims to fealty from any of Her Majesty's allies. Troops have been despatched from Sierra Leone to reinforce the garrison at Cape Coast Castle. -There seems no end to our little WEST COAST OF AFRICA.-



On Saturday, Prince Charles, Duke of West Gothland, third son of the King and Queen of Sweden, came over to Osborne from Bournemouth, and lunched with the Queen. In the evening from Bournemouth, and lunched with the Queen. In the evening the ex-Empress Eugénie, the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, Madame d'Arcos, the Duc de Bassano, and Captain Slade diued with the Royal party. On Sunday morning the Queen with the Princesses Christian and Beatrice attended Divine Service at Whippingham Church, where the Rev. H. White preached, and in the evening the Rev. Mr. White dined with Her Majesty. Princess Christian, who had been staying for some days with the Queen, left Osborne on Monday, and on the following day the Queen and Princess Beatrice called on Mrs. Prothero at Whippingham Rectory, and subsequently visited the ex-Empress Eugénie. ham Rectory, and subsequently visited the ex-Empress Eugenie. Her Majesty and the Princess return to Windsor at the end of next week.—The Queen will hold a Volunteer Review in Windsor Park

The Prince and Princess of Wales at the end of last week attended the debates in the House of Commons, and dined with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

On Saturday they took their three daughters to the morning performance of the Drury

Lane Pantomime, and next morning the Prince and Princess attended Divine Service at the Chapel Royal, St. James. On Monday evening they went to St. James' Theatre, and on Tuesday Prince Charles of Sweden lunched at Marlborough House, while in the afternoon the Princess of Wales and her daughters accompanied the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and their children to Hengler's Circus. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh will leave on the 24th inst. For Berlin to attend the Parky worlding. will leave on the 24th inst, for Berlin to attend the Royal wedding.

—Princes Albert Victor and George spent the first week of the
New Year in an inland trip from Monte Video with their fellow officers of the *Bacchante*, and subsequently were present at various festivities in Buenos Ayres and the neighbourhood. The *Bacchante*,

officers of the Bacchante, and subsequently were present at various festivities in Buenos Ayres and the neighbourhood. The Bacchante, with the Princes on board, left Stanley, Falkland Islands, on January 25, with the rest of the Detached Squadron for the Cape of Good Hope.

Princess Christian starts for Germany shortly.—The Duke of Connaught was to preside on Thursday at the Anniversary Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians, when Prince Leopold also intended to be present. Next June the Duke will preside at the Anniversary Festival of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead. Prince Leopold has promised to open the Nottingham University College in June or July next, and has become President of the National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor.

Berlin is busy preparing for the festivities of next week, preliminary to the actual wedding of Prince William and Princess Augusta Victoria on Sunday, the 27th inst. Most of the German reigning houses will be represented, and the Grand Duke Alexis will appear on behalf of the Czar. Amongst other outdoor rejoicings it is proposed to organise a dancing torchlight procession, to be headed by the trumpet band of the First Dragoon regiment of the Guards. Queen Victoria has presented her future grand-daughter with the Honiton lace ornamenting her wedding dress, which has been made at Windsor, as well as the costume for the bride's sister, Princess Caroline, which is of pink satin with blush roses. The Berlin booksellers will give the young couple a carefully chosen family library, beautifully bound and arranged in carved bookcases.—Prince Rudolph's marriage will probably take place on May 23rd, two days after Princess Stephanie's seventeenth birthday,—King Alfonso of Spain recently narrowly escaped drowning, as while skating near the Casa de Campo the ice broke and he fell through. He did not, however, suffer from the immersion.—The Queen of Sweden and her son Prince Charles visited Wimborne last week, and minutely inspected the Minster. On Wimborne last week, and minutely inspected the Minster. Wednesday the Prince left England for Paris.



THE CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY opened its Eighty-first Session on Monday in the College Hall, Westminster, under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who delivered an address to the members of both Houses before they retired to their separate chambers. He said that the suggested Reform of Convocation had not been found so simple a matter as had been expected. He had endeavoured to fulfil the desire of the two Houses by laying the question before Her Majesty's advisers; but the very considerthe question before Her Majesty's advisers; but the very considerable difficulties that stood in the way had not yet been removed, though he trusted that in course of time they would be able to carry though he trusted that in course of time they would be able to carry out what he believed to be the wish, not only of both Houses of Convocation, but of the general body of the clergy throughout the country. Referring to the various addresses which had been presented to the Bishops regarding Ritualism, he said that the whole nation was tired of these disputes, and the clergy would do well to leave these ecclesiastical outworks, and take up the work entrusted to them by the Apostles. After the address the Upper and Lower Houses were engaged in the reception of petitions and the discussion of resolutions, business being continued during the week.

THE RITUAL CONTROVERSY. The Dean of Chichester has THE RITUAL CONTROVERSY.—The Dean of Chichester has sent a long letter to the Primate, protesting against the demand of the Ritualists for toleration, because he finds it impossible to divest himself of the conviction that what the leaders of that party aim at is the introduction into the Church of England of something undistinguishable from the Roman Mass.—The Bishop of Worcester, replying to Mr. Perkins's request that he would try to induce Mr. Enraght to amend his conduct or resign his appointment, says that he has no reason to hope for such an end of the troubles at he has no reason to hope for such an end of the troubles at Bordesley, the Vicar having publicly declared his entire rejection of all episcopal direction, control, or advice.

-On Saturday THE CHURCH IN THE MERCHANT SERVICE. THE CHURCH IN THE MERCHANT SERVICE.—On Saturday last the Bishop of London held a service, at which a number of unpaid lay-readers were formally instituted in office; among them being the captain of a merchant vessel. There are 150 gentlemen so commissioned in the Diocese of London, some of whom are retired officers of the land and sea forces, but this is the first occasion in which the captain of a London ship has been admitted to a lay-readership in respect of services to be rendered to the Church of England when actually on the high seas.

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER preached last Sunday evening at the Victoria Coffee Music Hall, Lambeth, this being the first of a series of special mission services for the people, to be held there on Sunday evenings until further notice.

on Sunday evenings until furtner notice.

THE CHURCH AND STAGE GUILD held a meeting last week at the Dilettante Club, at which the Rev. W. Chevalier, of St. Peter's, Winchester, read an interesting paper on "The Dramatic Element in the Bible, and its Influence on the Pulpit and the Stage." He contended that the highest expression of religion was artistic, and the highest form of art religious. Several clergymen and members of the theatrical profession took part in the discussion which ensued.



CONCERTS.—The resumption of the Saturday concerts in the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, brought with it Schubert's unpublished Symphony in D (No. 1 of the promised series of eight). Though the work of a boy of sixteen, it contains much that is interesting, and foreshadows no little of a composer, now long admitted to his place among the "great masters." One special quality it exhibits—affluence of melody from the opening movement to the finale—a characteristic rarely absent from Schubert. Another novelty, the Aviegesprach und Carneval, from Heinrich Hofmann's Italian Love Story, if less attractive as a whole, has much to recommend it. A -The resumption of the Saturday concerts in the Story, if less attractive as a whole, has much to recommend it. A spirited performance of Schumann's pianoforte concerto enhanced the rapidly growing fame of Mr. Eugene D'Albert; and the overture to Der Freischütz brought the concert to an end. Mr. Santley, the to Der Freischütz brought the concert to an end. vocalist, showed himself equally master of Handel, Mozart, Beethoven; while Mr. Manns, by his admirable conducting, ensured an exceptional performance for the orchestral pieces.—The Scotch Festival in commemoration of Burns, repeated on Saturday night at

the Royal Albert Hall, with, in most respects, a new programme, was noticeable for the appearance of Madame Christine Nilsson, who, besides singing the "Jewel Song" from Gounod's Faust (in Italian) and Handel's "Let the Bright Scraphim" (trumpet, Mr. T. Harper) in her most finished style, winning, and unwisely accepting, an "encore" for both, gave the old ballad, "John Anderson, my Jo," with such genuine feeling as to charm all hearers.—At the Saturday Popular Concert Herr Ignaz Brüll, the pianist and composer, already favourably known to Mr. Chappell's public, played three of Chopin's most familiar "Studies," with deserved applause, besides joining Madame Neruda in Goldwark's Suite for pianoforte and violin, Op. 11. The first piece in the programme was Mendelssohn's string quintet in A major, one of the most singular examples of his precocity, surpassing anypiece in the programme was Mendelssohn's string quintet in A major, one of the most singular examples of his precocity, surpassing anything that Mozart, Schubert, or even Beethoven produced in their very early days. Monday evening's concert began with Verdi's E minor string quartet, which was rendered in faultless style by Madame Neruda, MM. Ries, Straus, and Piatti—its exponents on January 21st, 1878. Herr Briill, again the pianist, besides playing Chopin's Barcarolle in F sharp minor (which might be laid aside for a while), introduced a trio in E flat, of his own composition, for piano, violin, and violoncello, which, as times go, has a certain claim to acceptance, but considered per se is by no means a work calculated to raise divergent opinions as to its merits. laid aside for a while), introduced a trio in E flat, of his own composition, for piano, violin, and violoncello, which, as times go, has a certain claim to acceptance, but considered per se is by no means a work calculated to raise divergent opinions as to its merits, being in strict parlance a trio, and nothing more. The happiest movement is decidedly the scherzo. Better executed than bythe author, Madame Neruda, and Signor Piatti, it could hardly have been. Madame Antoinette Sterling was the singer on Saturday, Mdlle. Friedländer on Monday.—The first of Mr. Sims Reeves's four projected Ballad Concerts in St. James's Hall was a great success. First, and most important of all, our so long representative tenor was in full possession of his means, as convincingly shown in his thoroughly dramatic reading of Blumenthal's "Message" (accompanied by the composer), in those happily-linked gems, "The Stolen Kiss" of Beethoven and "The Hunter's Song" of Mendelssohn, and last, not least, in Dibdin's simple and touching ballad, "Tom Bowling." Mr. Herbert Reeves was doubtless moved to extra endeavour by the occasion. Three songs were allotted to him, all of which he gave to the entire satisfaction of his hearers, the last especially—Louisa Gray's "Evening Star"—being a well-nigh perfect example of balladsinging. Miss Minnie Hauk, besides joining Mr. Sims Reeves in the duet, "Tornami a dir" (Don Pasquale), sang 'My Home in Cloudland" (Benedict), the "Habanera" from her favourite Carmen (encored), and the "Swiss Echo Song" (Eckert). The accompanist was Mr. Sidney Naylor.—Mr. Charles Hallé gave the first of four advertised concerts on Saturday night, at St. James's Hall, and in a programme varied and well chosen, showed, not for the first time, that the high reputation of his "Manchester Orchestra" had been fairly earned. Two symphonies were included in the selection—Goldmark's A Rustic Wedding, and Beethoven's imperishable "C mior." To these were added the andantine movement from Spohr's Consecration of Sonnd, an autir acte

WAIFS. - Madame Christine Nilsson left for the Continent on WAIFS.—Madame Unristine Nilsson left for the Continent on Sunday evening.—Madame Montigny-Rémaury is engaged as pianist for the long-talked-of Madrid Popular Concerts. The fame of this excellent artist seems to be spreading all over Europe.—The total destruction by fire of the new Music Hall at Worcester will be a sad grievance to Worcester amateurs.

#### FEBRUARY 5, 1881

ONE of the mighty from our midst has passed; The deep vibrating solemn voice is stilled That spake unto us words of power, and filled Our generations, like the thunderous blast Of organ-music, echoing down the vast Of some cathedral aisle; the voice that thrilled The ears of them that heard and bade them cast Falsehood, sloth, and weakness from the soul, The fear that fettered and the doubt that chilled. O great and glorious Prophet of our age, The majesty and volume of thy rage Were as the Northern Sea; yet oft a smile, Tender and sad o'er thy stern brow would roll, Like moonlight playing round a rock-girt isle. S. J. L.



RITUALIST, South African, and Irish difficulties alike supply argument for this month's *Nineteenth Century*. Dean Church's opening article on "Ritualism" presses, we think, a good deal too far his parallel between the resistance offered to Ritualistic practices to-day and the animosity kindled by the Evangelical revival a generation or two ago, as though both were simply different phases of the one unending struggle of the World against the Church. It is surely not worldliness—in the sense of detestation of things too pure for the unrespersate heart—which inspires the anti-Ritualist is surely not worldliness—in the sense of detestation of things too pure for the unregenerate heart—which inspires the anti-Ritualist movement now, as it doubtless inspired bygone opposition to "the disciples of Thomas Scott and Romaine," but rather a fear—Puritan, perhaps, but in no wise worldly—lest religion be perverted into wrong channels or overlaid with details and ccremonial. As a fact, the ornate services of the Ritualists are precisely those which please the worldly-minded most. On the Dean's main point—the discouragement of prosecutions by some "counterfeit of the aggrieved parishioner"—there is doubtless much to be said, though the Bishops themselves, if we remember rightly, were the first to demand exceptional legislation to back up their authority.—In his paper on "The Transvaal" Sir Bartle Frere, who is clear, at least, from all responsibility for the annexation—a fait accompli a few days before his landing—gives an interesting historical sketch of Boer migrations for the last fifty years, and of those magnificent schemes of President Burgers which seemed so attractive on paper to Continental sympathisers, and seemed so attractive on paper to Continental sympathisers, and which broke down so utterly at the first attempt to carry them into execution. As matters stand it would be impossible, Sir Bartle execution. As matters stand it would be impossible, Sir Bartie holds, for England to retrace her steps, however desirable it may be to amend the Constitution of the Transvaal, and make it "more

conformable to the wants and wishes of the inhabitants." But for us the Zulus would have "wiped out" the Boers—with what consequences to the white race everywhere may be imagined; and should we abandon the Transvaal now we should nether insure good should we abandon the Transvaal now we should neither insure good government therein nor "make our responsibilities in the other colonies of South Africa less." Sir Bartle, it may be added, is of opinion that the present outbreak is largely due to the presence of foreign "agitators and adventurers," though elsewhere he admits that the annexation of the Transvaal had much to do with Dutch opposition in the Cape colony itself to the Government scheme for a South African confederation.—Of the customary trilogy on "Ireland" Mr. H. A. Blake's paper on "The Irish Police" is perhaps the best, as it is certainly the freshest, contribution to a discussion in which it is now no easy matter to do more than re-state old facts and best, as it is certainly the freshest, contribution to a discussion in which it is now no easy matter to do more than re-state old facts and arguments.—A vigorous onslaught by the Rev. R. M. Hadden on "City Parochial Charities," and the inadequate recommendations of the late Commission appointed to report thereon, and two papers upon "Colliery Explosions" by Mr. Herman Merivale and Col. Shakespear, in which the writers oppose on practical grounds Mr. Plimsoll's recent suggestions for draining off accumulated gases, not only on account of the difficulty of keeping pipes, leading through and from abandoned "goaves," in working order, but also because the most dangerous explosions proceed from sudden outbursts of imprisoned gas, for which the best remedy would be "to tap the seams by boring," are further good articles in a number of fully average merit.

seams by boring," are further good articles in a number of fully average merit.

On the audi alteram partem principle Lieut, Colonel Butler's "Boers and the Transvaal," in the Contemporary, should be taken as a corrective directly after Sir Bartle Frere's paper in the Nineteenth Century. To the Colonel, who confesses to have taken his facts from Mr. Noble's book, the Boer appears an injured man throughout—the victim of a combination of selfish interests at the Cape with the well-meaning but ill-informed philanthropy which assumes the protection of the native races here. The whole paper is conceived in the spirit of the advocate; but the author is probably correct in holding that we have thought too little of the stubborn but slow-moving Dutchman and too much of a noisy group of interested adventurers, and must now pay the penalty in a dangerous revolt.—In "The Moral Influence of George Eliot," "One Who Knew Her" dwells with affectionate regret on her excellency as a writer of didactic fiction, a preacher of the gospel of resignaas a writer of didactic fiction, a preacher of the gospel of resigna-tion and of the "humdrum virtues," yet one whose preaching was mutilated and imperfect by reason of that "great misfortune of our mutilated and imperfect by reason of that "great misfortune of our time—the severance of love of man from faith in God."—The "Failure of Free Contract in Ireland," by J. A. Farrar, is an able statement of circumstances which may be thought to exempt land tenure in the sister kingdom from the ordinary conditions of the open market; and Mr. Sydney Buxton's "Arguments For and Against the Three F's," a paper useful for reference, but hardly more readable than so many pages of a dictionary.

A most pleasant notice in the Fortnightly of "Leonce de Lavergne," the promising Deputy of 1846 whom the Second Empire drove from political life to become a great writer upon rural economy, may be taken with Mr. W. Webster's "Small Farmers in South Western France," as two pictures, drawn from intimate knowledge, the one of a loveable example of the best type of French country gentlemen of moderate fortune, and the other of

intimate knowledge, the one of a loveable example of the best type of French country gentlemen of moderate fortune, and the other of the careers (commercially regarded) of peasant proprietors and metayer tenants in a district which in point of natural wealth is rather below than above the average of France. Especially noticeable is the way in which overcrowding among peasant owners is relieved by constant emigration. Nor do those emigrants as a rule return, the fact being that these holdings only pay through the exercise of a minute economy which must be learned from infancy, and once broken with is not readily resumed.—Mr. A. C. Swinger and, once broken with, is not readily resumed.—Mr. A. C. Swinburne's "Tennyson and Musset" deserves study not less for the generous enthusiasm with which the writer, though often all the breadth of Parnassus removed from Mr. Tennyson on questions both of execution and of ideal, does homage to the gifts of eye and hand—if in a less degree of ear—which make the Laureate so truthful an interpreter of Nature, than for the evenness with which the balance interpreter of Nature, than for the evenness with which the balance is held between Musset's supreme gift of song and higher genius as a dramatist and his as great inferiority in the other qualities which make up the sum of anational poet.—Professor Beesley's "Our Foreign and Irish Policy" is chiefly interesting for its indiscriminate hard hitting at Liberals and Conservatives alike; the Professor himself being one of those who would reduce with all speed the British being one of those who would reduce with all speed the British being the British and Expland to a very talerable place for the

being one of those who would reduce with all speed the British Empire to England, and England to a very tolerable place for the working man—about as good (allowing for the climate) as any Gemeinde of Appenzell or Thurgau.

In Blackwood decidedly the most attractive article is the supplemental paper in which are described the circumstances under which George Eliot achieved her fame, her relations in those early years with the late editor, the breaths which greeted her of criticism and encouragement, or the occasional happy suggestion from without, as of the title of her second novel—"The Mill on the Floss" instead of "Sister Maggie." The other papers, even to the stories, seem scarcely up to Maga's best in their respective lines. "Portia" (the second of "Shakespeare's Female Characters, by One Who Has Personated Them") is, however, curious for the truly feminine way in which the nineteenth-century actress would fain round off, after the which the nineteenth-century actress would fain round off, after the manner of modern novelists, the half-told tale of Shakespeare's

George Eliot again furnishes the Cornhill with subject matter for George Eliot again furnishes the Cornhill with subject matter for an excellent critique, in which her earlier and her later period—the periods of "direct," almost Shaksperian, "presentation," and of "elaborate analysis" and explanation—are very ably contrasted.—"Oxford Honours," though but a simple paper, involving indeed no harder toil than a swift perusal of the olden class-lists and the due noting year by year of the "firsts" and "seconds," or even (as in the case of Cardinal Newman and Lord Salisbury) "thirds" and "fourths," who have justified or more than justified in after life the estimate set on them in these tournaments of adolescence, will doubtestimate set on them in these tournaments of adolescence, will doubtless prove of interest to a large circle.—" Holiday Customs in Italy" is a charming description of festas even now-a-days kept up with almost, if not quite all, the ancient zest, and very many of them recurring at the season when the misguided stranger has fled to cooler latitudes.

cooler latitudes.

Fraser for February is a capital number. "Wanted, a New Fraser for February is a capital number." by Mr. Robert H. Elliott, evidence of the caur leger of the "irresponsible" adviser, abounds in serviceable suggestions. Specially valuable are the writer's pleadings for forest reserves to every village, as at once providing shelter for pasture lands and unfailing supplies of leaves for litter, and for the encouragement of petty irrigation works by lightening the present burdens of land tenure. What can be worse than the sight two offensions. for India, ougn lightening the present burdens of land tenure. What can be worse than the sight—too often witnessed now in India—of starved cattle and a starved soil reciprocally impoverishing—not enriching—one another?—Of "Greek Dinners," by Professor Paley, a delightful medley of recipes and anecdotes culled from the erudite pages of Athenœus and the extravagances of the Aristophanic comedy, it seems quite ungracious to say that it savours more of the scale. We would then of the scale when of the scale we have a start of the scale when a start of the scale was a start of the scale when so the scale was a start of the scale was a star than of the cook. We marvel, too, how the Professor can assert that drunkenness was almost unknown among the Greeks. At all events, in that case there must have been a deal of "make-belief."

—"Village Life of George Eliot" is a genial paper flavoured largely with personal recollections of the "sweet old-world life" whose "calm decay" is almost more attractive than its vigorous prime; "calm decay" is almost more attractive than its vigorous prime; and "Alone in College," a comic love story of considerable power.

Under the title of "Ballooning for Arctic Objects" Mr. Henry Coxwell contributes to Temple Bar a description of a balloon voyage

across country from Ashford in Kent to Crediton, North Devon, with hints on the use of trail ropes for limiting the elevation, most opportune at a moment when Commander Cheyne and others have imparted to balloon work a new interest as a sort of "forlorn hope" means of reaching the North Pole.—"Poor Miss Brackenthorpe" is a very pleasing tale, in whose comedy there is not a little pathos; and "Caron de Beaumarchais," a careful biography, although clightly of the Encyclopedia kind

slightly of the Encyclopædia kind.

The Atlantic Monthly has as usual a good and varied bill of fare.

"Reminiscences of Washington and the Taylor Administration" bring their readers now into contact with the avant-couriers of Secessive Mark D. Cont. White in his conid. "A coin I Lorden." bring their readers now into contact with the avant-couriers of Secession.—Mr. R. Grant White, in his genial "Again in London," boldly maintains the heterodox view that Englishwomen—some old dames excepted—are skinnier and more "slab-sided" than their American cousins.—Mr. Ely has a valuable paper on the "German Co-operative Credit Unions," of which Schulz-Delitzsch was the great initiator. How much they were needed may be gathered from the fact that in 1850, when the first union was founded in Delitzsch, a petty trader who wished to borrow fifty thalers for the Leipsic Fair had to pay one thaler per diem interest.—A short paper on "Mr. Tilton's Pictures" will be welcome to the many friends of a singularly powerful American colourist.

Among many good papers in the Antiquary we might single out Dr. Sparrow Simpson's "Walk Round Old St. Paul's," introducing us in turn to its six-gated wall, its Bishop's Palace, Chapter House, and Deanery, and high above all the mighty spire and the great east window; and Mr. Millikin's "New Facts Respecting the Chevalier d'Eon," a first glance at some as yet but partly examined papers, the decompantary heritage of that (antistic adventurer).

documentary heritage of that fantastic adventurer.

In the Army and Navy Mr. Sutherland Edwards begins ab ovo the somewhat threadbare story of "Russia and Khiva;" and Mr. Boulger shows fair cause "Why Kandahar should be Retained."

All the Year Round has much good padding—notably "On the Road in France" and "A Traveller's Tale"—to vary the increasing monotony of romance which can find no other theme than that of love bestowed on an improper object; Chambers, its usual pleasant medley of romance, with social, antiquarian, and instructive pleasant medley of romance, with social, antiquarian, and instructive gossip; the Australian, a good account, under the title of "The Land of Flour," of that largest corn-field (bar one) in the world—the wheat-growing plain of the South Australian interior; the Theatre, an amusing story of a "Mysterious Bangle," with any amount of theatrical and operatic news; Time, its full overflow of amusing, if slightly affected, fiction. Fancy such phrases as "The Griffingtons were nothing if not clannish. O but clannish of the most clannish;" while in the Argosy Mr. C. W. Wood continues his pleasant rambles in the New Forest, and the editor, like a wise housewife, continues to bring out of her treasure-house good store of housewife, continues to bring out of her treasure-house good store of fiction, old and new.

fiction, old and new.

Harper and Scribner run an even race in excellent illustrations and letter-press fragrant with a pleasant aroma of partially exotic thought and fancy. A most interesting description, under the title "Pottery in the United States," of the hardware manufactures of Trenton and East Liverpool, and a gossipy article on "Literary and Social Boston" in the former; in the latter a delightfully comic tale of "A Fair Barbarian," describing the descent of a Californian heiress—all diamonds, dresses from Worth, and manly confidence—on the old-maid coteries of an English "Cranford;" and a paper containing much that will be new to many, on "Norway's Constitutional Struggle," may be quoted as even more than usually readable.

In the North American General Grant's important paper on "The Nicaragua Canal" claims as a matter of course the place of honour, eclipsing for the moment even M. Charnay's picturesque account of researches among the miles and miles of ruins which still attest the former greatness of the Tolpec rulers of Yucatan and Tabasco. Most interesting to the "general reader" among the other papers is Walt Whitman's rhapsody on the "Poetry of the Future"—the bards that are to spring in fulness of time from the heart of the great Democracy of the West.

Mr. Van Laun's exhaustive vindication of Le Sage ("Who Wrote Gil Blas") from the charges of plagiarism brought against him by Señor Llorente, and urged again at a later date with more or less ingenuity by writers in the North American and Blackwood, is much the most piquant contribution to a somewhat mediocre number of the Gentleman's. Harper and Scribner run an even race in excellent illustrations

the most piquant contribution to a somewhat mediocre number of the Gentleman's

Macmillan, among other good articles, has some charming reminiscences—all too brief—of "Mr. Frank Buckland," by Spencer Walpole, and a paper which every schoolmaster should read on "Athletics and Education," by Mr. H. Hutchinson Almond, full of practical suggestions on the rightful blending of physical with intellectual and moral training.

In the Month Mr. R. F. Clarke, in his "Poisoning the Wells," a title borrowed from Cardinal Newman's scathing phrase, deals sharply with Dr. Littledale's charges against the Roman Church of falsification of early Decretals and Canons; while in the Protestant Churchman the renewed strength which the Establishment might gain by a nearer rapprochement to the "orthodox" Nonconformists is well set forth by Sir W. Charley in a persuasive article on "Comprehension." on "Comprehension."

#### BLUE STOCKING'S DEFENCE

WE are told that advanced mental culture unfits women for home use; half-culture may do so; but advanced mental culture will not,

as we will endeavour to show.

It would, no doubt, be well to educate our girls with a view to their becoming suitable companions for their husbands, supposing we could ensure them all getting husbands; but as in England

we could ensure them all getting husbands; but as in England there are more women than men, and as therefore some of these women must necessarily remain unmarried, why educate her exclusively for duties she may never be called on to fulfil?

A girl's school life is admittedly short. Let her household training then not be begun until she had left school, when, if she has had capacity to pass an examination in mental exercises, she will speedily master material duties, and easily learn how to make pies and puddings, make beds, starch and iron, &c.

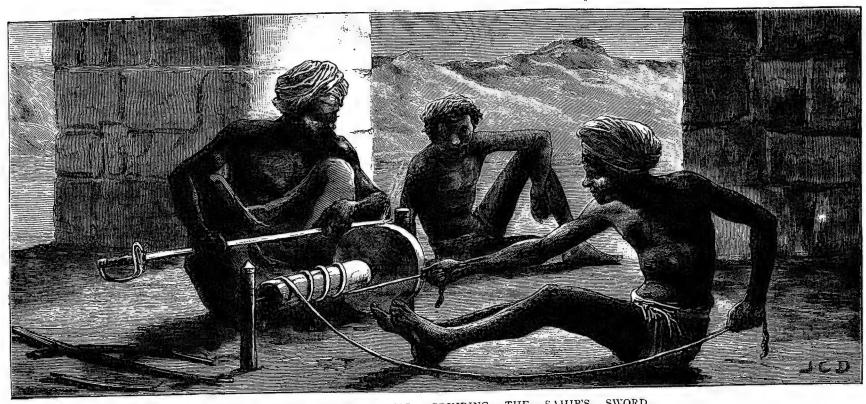
The discipline her mind has undergone and the method acquired during her training at school will enable her not only to acquire these things more quickly, but to perform them better and quicker than a girl whose mind has not been so disciplined. She will thus "make time" for keeping up her studies—of course to a more limited extent than when at school.

limited extent than when at school.

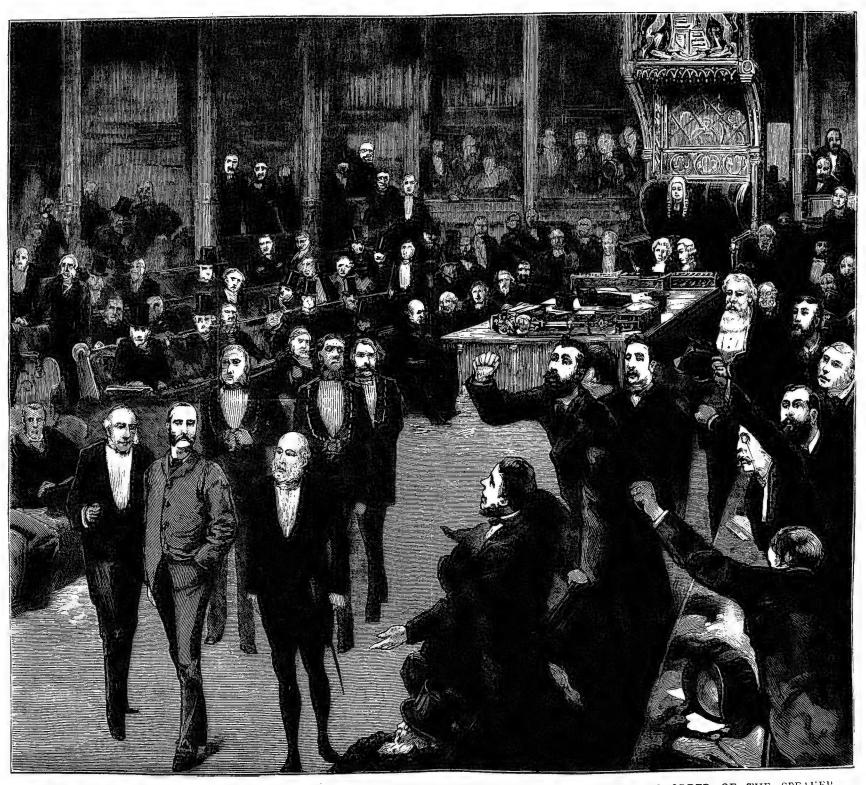
It has been said that the passing of a Cambridge examination is of no earthly use to women who marry. Is it then of no use that a woman who is married should be able in a great measure to a woman who is matter should be taken in a getter include; to educate her own children; to give a right bias to their minds; to answer the innumerable "Why is this," and "What makes so and so" of little people; to teach them to think accurately; to clear up school difficulties, &c., to say nothing at all of the great rest and refreshment to her own mind to be able to enjoy leading articles in papers, magazines, &c., and to forget for a while those minor household cares to which some would entirely consign her. Is it of no earthly use that she can strengthen herself to fight against petty carking cares, by forgetting herself for a little time in that delightful abstract world of fancy and speculation which lies before

Then let us take the case of a woman who does not marry. What is she to do? Girls cannot know at fifteen, an age when the higher education usually begins, whether they will marry or not. All cannot, those who do not are often obliged to earn their own living. How can they do that? With a half education they cannot become

(Continued on fage 166.)



OUR TROOPS IN CANDAHAR - GRINDING THE SAHIB'S SWORD

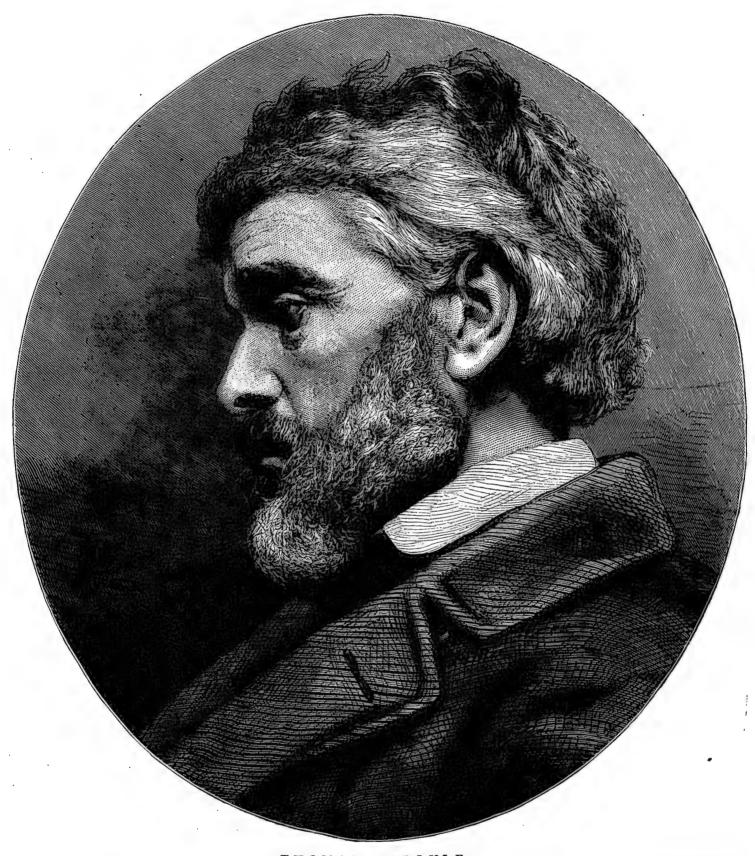


THE DEFEAT OF OBSTRUCTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-REMOVAL OF MR. PARNELL BY ORDER OF THE SPEAKER

# THE LATE THOMAS CARLYLE,

A BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL SKETCH.

BY CHARLES N. WILLIAMSON.



BORN DEC. 4, 1795

THOMAS CARLYLE

DIED FEB. 5. 1881

HEN occasion once arose for Carlyle to describe his occupation, he called himself "a Writer of Books." The phrase in these days includes many persons. But even in this age of authors, Carlyle is altogether exceptional. He took up the pen at the age of twenty-five, he laid it down at eighty. The writings produced in that time are among the most remarkable of a century, rich in great, though not the greatest, writers. They mirror the mind of one of the strongest individualities, of one of the most earnest moralists of a profoundly interesting epoch. In them the age can see its own image, and from them it can draw much of its best instruction. The warnings which peal from some pages almost affright by their vehemence, the stimulus which flows from others sometimes overpowers by its enthusiasm. the three generations through which he has lived, by reason of his power and sympathy. His outward life was uneventful; his achievements are his books.

#### **ECCLEFECHAN**

THE Ecclefechan of the present day resembles closely enough many another Scottish lowland hamlet. It lies in Dumfriesshire, some ten miles over the border from Carlisle, and the one street of which it consists straggles along the bottom of a valley shut in, on almost all sides, by high wooded hills. It contains a good-sized church and schoolhouse, a tiny graveyard, a Post Office, and two or three small inns. A shallow, gurgling stream, which once flowed open down the street, and was crossed by numerous bridges, has

Carlyle overtops by a head and shoulders the other writers of within the last five years been bricked over in its upper part, and one of the most picturesque and distinctive features of the village is thus obliterated. The cutting down of a row of ancient beech trees, which once extended in a double line along the banks of the little brook, has further destroyed the beauty of the place. The village seems dead; the arrival or a strange pedestrian brings the inhabitants to their doors. Yet, despite its smallness and present unimportance, for since the construction of the railway it has lost the profit and briskness which it gained from being a stopping place of the coaches running between London and Edinburgh, Ecclefechan has recorded its name in Scottish and British history. It is the birthplace of Robert Peel, the ancestor of one of England's greatest Premiers, of Dr. Arnott, the friend of Napoleon, and of Dr. Curric, the biographer of Robert Burns.

Burns himself was once called to Ecclefechan by his duties as "supervisor," was snowed up there for days in a storm still spoken of for its severity, drank hard to pass the time, wrote to his friend Thomson describing it as an "unfortunate, wicked little village," and composed his song, "The Lass of Ecclefechan." This incident alone is enough to confer immortality on the little hamlet, but it is not on any of these accounts that it is already becoming a place of pilgrimage. A greater name than any of these is connected with Ecclefechan, for, in a tiny room in a small dwelling known as the Arched House, standing at the lower end of the village, near where the little stream now gushes out again into the day, was born, on the 4th of December, 1795, just ten months after Burns's memorable visit, "the great Tom Carlyle," as the villagers are accustomed affectionately to call the most illustrious of their townsfolk. Travellers from long distances come to Ecclefechan, and inquire for the birthplace of Thomas Carlyle. They wander down to the Arched House, and lean upon the low stone wall which protects one side of the stream, and gaze across the chattering brook to the narrow window of a room built in the archway. Permission gained of "old Scott," the gravedigger, and present occupant, they may ascend the red stone steps to the little room where, in the same cupboard bed still standing in the recess of the wall, Thomas Carlyle first drew breath eightyive long years ago. A visit to the graveyard, where sleep his father, his mother, brother, and sisters, completes the examination of the visible reminiscences of Carlyle to which the villagers are now becoming well accustomed.

#### FATHER AND MOTHER

"I NEVER heard tell of any clever man that came out of entirely stupid people," said Carlyle once, and he is an example of the truth of his own saying. By birth and training Carlyle is of the people. His father was a stonemason; his mother was of the humbler ranks of the Lowland peasantry. But both were of exceptional character. James Carlyle is still well remembered by the older inhabitants of Ecclefechan. He was a man of sterling worth, severe even to harshness, an enemy to all pretence, one who loved to do his work well. "He was a man," said his son Thomas of him, "into the four corners of whose house there had shined through the years of his pilgrimage, by day and by night, the light of the glory of God." He is said to have read much for a man of his station, and to have been noted for his power of telling a good story well. His circumstances improved, and at his death he owned not a little property in Ecclefechan and the neighbourhood. When he was thirtytwo years old he married a cousin, Janet Carlyle. She died in 1792, aged twenty-five, and left him no children. His second wife, Margaret Aitken, he married at Ecclefechan in 1795, and Thomas Carlyle was the first-born of a family which included nine children in all,-four sons and five daughters. Margaret Aitken was a woman of placid temper, skilled in all matters of domestic interest, and of deep religious spirit. She won the affectionate veneration of her children, those of them living at her death in 1853 describing themselves on her gravestone as "gratefully reverent of such a Father and such a Mother."

#### FIRST STEPS

OF such parents, and in such surroundings, Thomas Carlyle was born and bred. The influences which now poured in upon his childish intelligence moulded his character, and left their impress upon his whole life. Chief among them were the severe, but unaffected, piety of his parents, and the eternal glories of Nature. From the first he drew his own hardy morality, which rendered his life as blameless as Arthur's. The second attuned his mind to the higher emotions and prepared the way for the easy reception, later on, of much of the Transcendental Philosophy. In childhood he was "noted as a still infant." He mixed little with child companions, preferring to listen to the quaint talk of his father, or stand wide-eyed and open-eared among the elders of the hamlet conversing on the village green on still summer evenings after the heat and burden of the day. He observed eagerly and noted all, he delighted in wandering alone among the hills and streams and woods around his native hamlet. The village schoolmaster early put him in possession of the first rough tools with which to hew out the fine statue of knowledge yet lying in the middle of the marble block, and his quick progress was observed both by teacher and parents. When eight years old it was determined he should be sent to the best school of the district. This was the Academy at Annan, the reputation of whose master, Mr. Adam Hope, had extended far and wide through Annandale. So early one morning the father and son walked the six miles over to Annan, along the road which afterwards became so familiar to the boy. It is a beautiful road, winding along the sides, and cresting the tops, of the gently rounded hills. Here and there it crosses the Annan River, and at times glimpses are caught of the distant Solway Firth. But bitter memories must have been associated with this path, for the boy's retiring nature became still more noticed at school, and he suffered much from the bullying and tormenting of his school-fellows. The master's discipline, too, was stern, almost savage, and for the first time the boy missed the friendliness and protection of his father's roof. He boarded in Annan during the week, returning home on Saturday, and to school again on Monday morning. Six years he attended the Annan Academy,

acquiring the usual rudiments of knowledge, and a not inconsiderable smattering of mathematics. they "strove by virtue of birch and book to initiate the urchins into what is called the rudiments of learning." With

#### COLLEGE LIFE

YOUNG CARLYLE was now fourteen years of age. It was time that he should choose his work in life. The gravity and stillness of his boyhood, his ready intelligence, and his industry, had raised the hopes of both his parents. His schoolmaster is reported to have said that the boy was a genius, and should be sent to the University. The notion fitted well with the father's plans, who cherished the idea of seeing his eldest son enter the ministry of the Scottish Church. Accordingly, in 1810, when he had not quite completed his fifteenth year, young Thomas entered the University of Edinburgh. The course of study to fit a student for the ministry extended over eight years. The four first were occupied with the ordinary classical and philosophical education, that is, the classics, mathematics, logic, and moral philosophy. After this course followed four years of theology, including Hebrew and Ecclesiastical History. Commencing at thirteen the education would be complete at twenty-one. This was the curriculum to which Carlyle applied himself. At that time, as at this, there was no college residence among the students. The University was merely a collection of class-rooms and libraries, and the students lived in lodgings in the streets around the University buildings. At Edinburgh Carlyle met again Edward Irving, whom he had seen once before at Annan, where Irving had preceded him as a pupil at the Academy, and whither he had returned to show his college honours to Mr. Hope, while Carlyle was yet a schoolboy. Irving had been at the University four years when Carlyle arrived. They renewed their former acquaintance, which subsequently deepened into a warm friendship, which continued up to Irving's death. The Edinburgh Session lasted only from November to May, so that there were long holidays to be spent among the familiar scenes at Ecclefechan. Some of the Professors of the day were distinguished men. Thomas Brown was Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic, Leslie of Mathematics, Dunbar of Greek, and Playfair of Natural Philosophy. Classics and mathematics young Carlyle studied with devotion. Natural science, too, he took up with the greatest ardour, but from the first he showed a distaste for the course of lectures under Brown. That kind of mental science which proceeds by analysis was then, and always remained, an object of contempt with him. It was during the severe course of reading in mathematics to which he now subjected himself, that his health gave way, and that he laid the foundation of that dyspeptic disorder which ever afterwards continued to trouble him. Now, too, according to some reports, he had a romantic and unhappy love affair.

#### CHOICE OF A CAREER

IT was at the end of the Session in May, 1814, that Carlyle terminated his regular college career. He had gone through the ordinary arts curriculum, though like many other young men of genius, he had not confined himself strictly to the prescribed routine of study, or taken high academic honours. His active intellect had urged him in many directions, and his reading had been wide and deep. It is difficult to say at what precise time he first had misgivings as to the propriety of his entering the Church, but there is no doubt that one of the first results of his deeper thought was to induce him to reconsider his mental attitude towards his early creed. His hesitation increased, and he resolved to postpone, for the present, a final decision. The post of mathematical teacher in the burgh school of Annan, the Academy where he had himself learned and suffered under Mr. Hope, happened at this time to be vacant, and it was to be filled by competitive examination carried on at Dumfries. Young Carlyle competed, and at the close of the examination was declared the successful candidate. College life had removed him but little from the scenes and friends of his childhood. The Sessions were arranged to allow the students leisure in the summer to work and lay by money for their support at college during the winter, and young Carlyle had always spent his long vacations in rambling over his native Annandale, or exploring the haunts around Dumfries already hallowed to the memory of Scotchmen by their reminiscences of Burns. The new work at the Annan Academy allowed him, however, to be constantly at home, and in the two years during which he held the post he maintained his connection with the University by availing himself of the "partial sessions," an institution enabling students to obtain certificates, even though they might live and study at a distance from the Alma Mater. Sometime before this Edward Irving had become a schoolmaster. For two years he had taught at Haddington, and was now settled at Kirkcaldy, where he had started a "venture school" known as "The Academy." Its success led, after a time, to the establishment of another school, for which a mathematical and classical master was required. Application was made to Sir John Leslie, "the odd, clumsy, kindly Leslie," who had already helped young Irving by his high recommendations. The mathematician remembered his other brilliant pupil, Thomas Carlyle. To him accordingly the post was offered. He accepted it, and in 1816, being then iust twenty-one, he bade good-bye to parents and pupils, and transferred his services from Annan to Kirkcaldy. Here the young schoolmasters renewed their affectionate intimaey. Together they "talked, and wrought, and thought;" together

they "strove by virtue of birch and book to initiate the urchins into what is called the rudiments of learning." With the waves of the North Sea rolling at their feet the two young men paced the sands of the "lang toun," Irving all enthusiasm and hope, Carlyle grave and desponding. Neither had yet found his work. Irving was turning towards the ministry with hourly increasing ardour; Carlyle was just deciding that that could never be his career. For the present they gave their energies to the task in hand, and enforced discipline upon their scholars with a severity which is said to have called down upon them the indignation of the mothers of the Kirkcaldy youth. For two years they were together in the Fifeshire town, and then together they quitted it for Edinburgh.

#### THE CHOICE MADE

THE first conscious crisis in Carlyle's life had now arrived He had, after fair trial of it, definitively abandoned schoolmastering. He had attended three "partial sessions" at the Edinburgh Theological Hall, and it was now necessary to decide whether he should follow the example of his friend Irving and enter the ministry, or elect to follow a difficult path, that of literature, towards which he had of late been directing his attention. The decision caused him much mental distress, but it was made at last; he closed against himself the doors of the Kirk. His mind had largely expanded. Deep thoughts had come to him in his reading, and his rumoured first love, though doubtless not a passion, but merely one of those tender sentiments which play around the heart without touching it," must have revealed to him new possibilities of life. He was unhappy and unsettled. He said: "I have the ends of my thoughts to bring together, which no man can do in this thoughtless scene. I have my views of life to reform, and the whole plan of my conduct to remodel, withal I have my health to recover; and then once more I shall venture my bark upon the waters of this wide realm, and, if she cannot weather it, I shall steer west, and try the waters of another world."

This was the temper in which he entered upon the career of letters. On his return to Edinburgh he again put himself through an incredibly hard course of miscellaneous reading in the University Library. His first piece of literary work is said to have been a story, called "Cruthers and Jonson," published in Fraser's Magazine in January, 1831, but written much earlier. His first important work was a series of articles contributed to Brewster's "Edinburgh Cyclopædia," between the years 1820-1823. Exigencies of alphabetical arrangement, rather than any special fitness on the part of the author, seem to account for the choice of subjects. The most important articles are those on Montaigne, Montesquieu, Necker, and Nelson, and the two Pitts. There is little noticeable about them. The compilation is industrious, and the style easy and conventional, though here and there are indications of the eccentricities which, later on, were so wonderfully accented. Between the same years he contributed to the (new) Edinburgh Review papers on Joanna Baillie's "Metrical Legends" and Goethe'. "Faust." None of these have been republished. In 182: he undertook a more important work, viz., the trans lation of Legendre's. Geometry, prefixing as introduction an original essay "On Proportion," which was attributed at first to Mr. Galbraith, then well known in Edinburgh Professor De Morgan said of the essay that it was "thoughtful and ingenious, as good a substitute for the Fifth Book of Euclid as could have been given in the space, and quite enough to show that the author would have been a distinguished teacher and thinker on First Principles." Ir. 1822, also, Carlyle became tutor to Charles Buller, a young man whose talents gave the highest promise of a distinguished future. He died when comparatively young, and Carlyle wrote a touching eulogy of him in the Examiner of December 2nd 1848. This appointment placed Carlyle beyond the necessity of having to do literary hack-work.

#### A NEW LITERATURE

FIFTY years ago German literature was all but unknown in England. There were a few scholars, such as De Quincey and Coleridge, who were conscious to some extent that a new intellectual life had taken possession of Germany. Coleridge had translated "Wallenstein," and Scott "Goetz von Berlichingen." Monk Lewis, too, had attempted to fathom the new literature, but by the public at large, even by the reading public, its very existence was hardly guessed. Of the personality of Goethe, for example, perhaps hardly a dozen Englishmen had any true conception, and of Lessing, Richter, Novalis, and Wieland, the names even had hardly been heard. For the change which has come over England in respect of the knowledge of German thought Carlyle is mainly responsible. Other men have worked in the same direction, but he supplied the initial impulse. For four years he gave himself up almost entirely to the study of German literature.

The first result of his labours was the production of a "Life of Schiller," which appeared in parts in 1823 and 1824 in the London Magazine, then edited by Mr. John Scott. It was enlarged and published separately in 1825. The book cannot be ranked among Carlyle's greatest, indeed he would not himself have republished it had not "certain parties, of the pirate species," prepared to reprint it for him. But it is full of interest, is written throughout in a strain of lofty thought, and contains most felicitous descriptions of character. To the student of Carlyle the style is remarkable.

The model followed would seem to be Johnson, for the pages abound in balanced periods and striking antitheses. The most encouraging thing in connection with the book was the fact of its translation into German, with a preface by the great Goethe himself, whose influence was now paramount with Carlyle. In 1824, just as the last number of the "Life of Schiller" was appearing in the London Magazine, Carlyle issued anonymously his translation of "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship." It was really the first introduction of Goethe to the English public, and the chorus of praise from the critical organs of the day was tolerably unanimous. De Ouincey, however, used the opportunity to make a scathing attack in the London Magazine upon Goethe and the morality of his novel. It was one of the cleverest and one of the most unjust of his critical essays, and was quite possibly dictated by jealousy of Blackwood, which gave the book a very favourable notice; for between Blackwood and the London there then existed a deadly feud. It raises a smile now to read this patronising piece of criticism in Blackwood. "The translator is, we understand, a young gentleman in this city, who now for the first time appears before the public. We congratulate him on his very promising début, and would fain hope to receive a series of really good translations from his hand. He has evidently a perfect knowledge of German; he already writes English better than is at all common, even at this time, and we know no exercise more likely to produce effects of permanent advantage upon a young mind of intellectual ambition, to say nothing of the very favourable reception which we are sure translations of such books, so executed, cannot fail to have on the public mind." Jeffrey used the translation as a stalking-horse to attack Goethe in an essay which is one vehement proclamation of his own critical defects. The book was, he said, "eminently absurd, puerile, incongruous, vulgar, and affected;" it was, in fact, "almost from beginning to end, one flagrant offence against every principle of taste, and every just rule of composition." At the end of his review, however, he could not refrain from awarding some grudging praise, and he seemed to have some misgiving as to the wisdom of his censure.

#### MARRIAGE

IT was stated some way back that Edward Irving made his first essay as a schoolmaster in the town of Haddington. Of all the hospitable houses of the town in which the young schoolmaster was made welcome he liked best that of Dr. Welsh, the chief medical man of the neighbourhood. Dr. and Mrs. Welsh were blessed with but one child-a daughter; and concerning the education of this little girl there existed a standing difference of opinion between father and mother. The Doctor, for his part, regretted deeply that his daughter was not of the other sex, but Providence having been against him in that particular he resolved as far as possible to neutralise the misfortune by educating the girl as nearly as might be like a boy. To this the mother objected, and the little girl listened wonderingly to the debates carried on upon the subject. She was sorry to distress her father, and resolved, therefore, to take the matter into her own hands, and commence educating herself like a boy. With a happy instinct she pitched upon the Latin grammar as the first essential of knowledge for the male child, and was soon deep in declensions, keeping her project a profound secret. The dénouement is thus narrated by Mrs. Oliphant :- "It was evening, when dinner had softened out the asperities of the day; the Doctor sat in luxurious leisure in dressing-gown and slippers sipping his coffee; and all the cheerful accessories of the fireside picture were complete. The little heroine had arranged herself under the table, under the crimson folds of the cover which concealed her small person. All was still; the moment had arrived: 'Penna, penna, bennam!' burst forth the little voice in breathless stillness. The result may be imagined; the Doctor smothered his child with kisses, and even the mother herself had not a word to say; the victory was complete." The best tutor Haddington could provide must be obtained for so promising a pupil. The Doctor applied to Sir John Leslie, who recommended the young master of the "venture school." So Edward Irving became tutor to Miss Jane Welsh, then aged about nine. There have been few firmer or sweeter friendships than that thus begun between the handsome and enthusiastic young schoolmaster and his willing pupil. It ripened during many years, and continued up to Irving's death. When Carlyle joined Irving at Kirkcaldy, the latter took occasion to introduce his grave friend to the Doctor's cheery household at Haddington, not without important results; for some eight years afterwards, in the year 1826, Carlyle and were married, he being just thirty-one and she twenty-five.

#### CRAIGENPUTTOCH

THE first two years of married life were spent by Carlyle and his wife in a house in Comely Bank, Edinburgh. Carlyle was just finishing a series of translations from German authors, which he published in 1827, under the title of "German Romance." The translations were from Musaeus, Tieck, Richter, Goethe, La Motte Fouqué, and Hoffmann, with critical and autobiographical notices of each writer. "Honest journey-work in defect of better," he called the undertaking, and he has thought it worth while to republish in the collected edition of his works only one or two of the translations. Carlyle's position in the world of letters was now assured, and he had many friends among the literary circles of Edinburgh. He was over thirty years old, the age

when, if a man has anything great to do, it is time at least to be thinking of it. He was revolving many things in his mind. and great projects were doubtless vaguely shaping themselves. In Edinburgh were constant interruptions, and the social life of a bright city made too great demands upon the time of a man who was living a terribly hard intellectual life. Mrs. Carlyle owned a small estate in her husband's native county, a little farm, called Craigenputtoch. It was isolated, and yet within easy reach of Edinburgh. Thither Carlyle and his wife removed in 1828, and there they lived for six years, which may be regarded as the most important of Carlyle's life. Some of his best work was then produced, and his opinions finally crystallised into All that he wrote afterwards was founded on convictions arrived at during this period. His house was fifteen miles north-west of Dumfries, and a letter to Goethe at Weimar, written on the 25th September. 1828, gives a delightful glimpse of the life of the recluse. He says: "In this wilderness of heath and rocks our estate stands forth a green oasis, a tract of plowed. partly enclosed, and planted ground, where corn ripens and trees afford a shade, although surrounded by seamews and rough-woolled sheep. Here, with no small effort. have we built and furnished a neat and substantial dwelling; here in the absence of professional or other office, we live to cultivate literature according to our strength, and in our own peculiar way. . . . This nook of ours is the loneliest in Britain, six miles removed from any one who would be likely to visit me. But I came hither solely with the desire to simplify my way of life, and to secure the independence through which I could be enabled to remain true to myself." But in this solitary spot hospitality was not neglected. At Christmas, 1829, Carlyle wrote a kindly letter to Christopher North inviting him to come and stay a week, and De Quincey, too, then in both mental and bodily suffering, was urged to pay his friends a visit. And in August, 1833, Emerson, then first visiting Europe, arrived at Dumfries, intent on delivering a letter of introduction to Carlyle, and found the house among the hills where the "lonely scholar nourished his mighty heart." Emerson has given a fascinating account of the interview in his "English Traits." essays, and one volume, were the fruit of Carlyle's six years' seclusion. Of the essays about one-half dealt with German subjects, two only of the papers reprinted in the collected works having been written before 1828, viz., those on Richter, and the "State of German Literature." But these two are among the very best. That on Richter is a masterpiece of sympathetic criticism. It revealed Richter for the first time to the English speaking people. In the essay on the "State of German Literature" Carlyle defends the German writers from Jeffrey's charge of "want of taste," and states the condition in which alone an approach to fair criticism is to be obtained, viz.: "a transposition of the critic into the author's point of vision, a survey of the author's means and objects as they lay before himself, and a just trial of these by rules of universal application." This is the secret of Carlyle's success as a critic-his power to arouse interest in any character he may be describing, a power which springs directly from his own wide sympathies. But this method of criticism was unknown to Jeffrey and the early Edinburgh Reviewers. They tested every work by the same unbending canons, and condemned or praised it as it suited their artificial standard. Carlyle destroyed such criticism as he destroyed the "taste" theory. "Is it then so certain," he asks with irony, "that taste and riches are indissolubly connected? That truth of feeling must ever be preceded by weight of purse, and the eyes be dim for universal and eternal Beauty, till they have long rested on gilt walls and costly furniture?"

Of the other German essays those on Goethe, Heine, Novalis, Schiller, "The Nibelungen Lied," and "Early German Literature" are the most important. They travel over the whole field of German literary activity, lighting it up and making clear to English eyes the aims of all its chief workers. In this fruitful retirement at Craigenputtoch Carlyle produced also critical papers on Burns, Voltaire, and Diderot, as well as two essays, entitled "Signs of the Times" and "Characteristics," these latter containing the germs of his political and social doctrines. All these essays were published in the Westminster, Edinburgh, and the Foreign Quarterly Reviews, and Fraser's Magazine. They gave him a world-wide celebrity among the thinking and reading classes, though as yet he had given to the world no volume under his own name.

#### CARLYLE'S ETHICS

FROM this time Thomas Carlyle became a power in England. It may be well to pause a moment to understand the nature of the message he felt called to deliver to his country. His boyhood was coincident with the war against France; Waterloo was fought and peace arranged when he was twenty-one. The accumulation of wealth in England was unprecedented, and the impetus given to manufacturers by the discoveries of Watt and Arkwright enabled England to dominate the markets of the world. But though wealth had increased enormously the distribution of it was most uneven, and there was an immense amount of distress among the lower classes. When, in 1828, Carlyle retired to Craigenputtoch, "the condition of England question" was one which inevitably excited the serious attention of all thoughtful men. Bentham was the spokesman of the great material movement of the age.

"The monster Utilitaria," which he had evoked, had done a much needed work in treading down " old ruinous Palaces and Temples with his broad hoof," and Bentham's systematising was admirable as far as it went. But Carlyle's whole being was stirred by the denial of the invisible and the moral power of man, which to him was implied in the Benthamite creed, and he uttered in the "Signs of the Times" his first eloquent proclamation of the greatness of the soul of man. He characterises the age as one of machinery. "The truth is, men have lost their belief in the Invisible, and believe, and hope, and work only in the Visible; or, to speak it in other words: This is not a Religious age," and elsewhere he lays it down that "one man that has a higher Wisdom, a hitherto unknown spiritual Truth in him, is stronger, not than ten men that have it not, or than ten thousand, but than all men that have it not." The essay abounds in fine thoughts, and closes hopefully. It unfolds clearly Carlyle's views on ethics, which briefly stated amount simply to this: - The great end of life is the performance of duty for its own sake, without any hope of reward, and the first of all duties is to work. The other great duty is to obey the heroic and the divine, which will manifest themselves to all sincere men. Included in the command to work and to obey is the precept of veracity. This comprises the whole practical side of the Carlylean creed, of which all his writings are but amplifications or adaptations to particular men or events. By the standards of sincerity, insight, reverence, and power he measures all men, and on this principle conducts his literary criticisms. Of literary criticism in the true sense there is indeed hardly any to be found in Carlyle. His views of literature are based on his views of life, and he values men for what they say, and not for the way they say it. Style, therefore, is with him quite a secondary matter. Has a man an open, reverential soul; is he sincere and humble? If so, it is well with him, and he has Carlyle's benediction. But let him have industry and veracity, and lack reverence, like Voltaire and Diderot, and he is not worthy of the highest place. So Burns is placed above Byron in point of sincerity. In stating these views of life Carlyle, it is obvious, states He simply goes back upon the original nothing new. principles of thought and elements of feeling, and renews and quickens them from his own high inspiration. In the domain of feeling that man is a quack, and not a genius, who professes to have something new to say. The greatness of genius is not that it says something we have never heard before, but that it stirs anew impulses which had slumbered, and the test of its reality is the answer of each heart to the call it makes.

#### REMOVAL TO LONDON

Artheend of 1831, or the beginning of 1832, Carlyle journeyed to London with a manuscript in his pocket, for which he hoped to find a publisher. On his way south he stayed with his parents at Scotsbrig, near Ecclefechan, a small farm, of which the elder Carlyle was now the owner, and a melancholy interest attaches to this visit, for it was the last time that James Carlyle and his eldest son met upon this earth. The old man had gone to bed one night seemingly in his usual health, but in the morning (it was the 23rd January, 1832) they found that he had quietly passed away. "It was a fit end," said Carlyle, " for such a life as his had been. . Like Enoch of old, he had walked with God; and at the last he was not, for God took him." He was laid in the little kirkyard at Ecclefechan, where his first wife and two of his daughters were already sleeping. James Carlyle had lived long enough to see his son fulfil the promise of his boyhood. The journey to London was a fruitless one. No publisher could be found to accept the bewildering manuscript, and Carlyle returned to his lonely Dumfriesshire home. But when Emerson visited him in 1833, Carlyle was "already turning his eyes towards London with a scholar's appreciation," and shortly after he broke up the home where he had spent such important years, and moved southward. Writing from London to Sir William Hamilton, he says:—"We have broken up our old settlement, and after tumult enough formed a new one here under the most opposite conditions. From the ever-silent whinstones of Nithsdale to the mud-rattling pavements of Piccadilly, there is but a step. I feel it the strangest transition, but one uses himself to all. Our upholsterers, with all their rubbish and chippings, are at length handsomely swept out of doors. I have got my little book press set up, my table fixed firm in its place, and sit here awaiting what Time and I, in our questionable wrestle, shall make out between us." The house in which Carlyle and his wife now took up their residence was No. 5, Cheyne Row, Chelsea. It is an old-fashioned red-brick Queen Anne building, within a moment's walk of the river. Therethough often intending to seek another resting place, and suffering much from the noise of the neighbourhood, Carlyle lived on till the day of his death. The unpretending house soon became, as it has ever since remained, one of the intellectual centres of London. Leigh Hunt, who at that time lived in the next street, was one of the earliest friends of the Carlyles. John Sterling, John Stuart Mill, John Forster, Mazzini, Thomas Cooper the Chartist, Charles Kingsley, George Henry Lewes, Froude, and Ruskin, were at different times among the most frequent guests, but there has been hardly one man of eminence of late years in England who has not at some time passed the door of the house in Cheyne Row to sit at the feet of the philosopher, or be charmed by the sweet sociality of his wife.

#### "SARTOR RESARTUS"

THE volume for which, in 1832, Carlyle in vain attempted to find a publisher, is now one of the English classics, and, in one direction, it shows the high-water mark of the English intellect of the nineteenth century. Composed among the solitudes around Craigenputtoch it did not see the light till 1833, when it came out in parts in Fraser's Magazine. Its reception was cool, in many quarters contemptuous, though in America the book was at once recognised as a work of the highest genius. The title of the book, "Sartor Resartus: The Life and Opinions of Herr Teufelsdröckh," suggests its motive. It is at at once revolutionary and constructive, and it contains two main lines of interest which often intersect each other, the personal experiences of an individual, and a criticism upon the spirit of the age. As regards the individual experience it may at once be said that in all essential points Diogenes Teufelsdröckh and Thomas Carlyle are one and the same man. The chapters of Book II. are, in all details of character, strictly autobiographical, and much of the incident is the simple transcription of early memories. The picture of Entepfuhl corresponds minutely with Ecclefechan even down to the "little Kuhbach gushing kindly by, among beech rows," and the "brave old Linden;" and the "Postwagen slow-rolling northwards in the dead of night, and southwards visibly at eventide," is the London and Edinburgh coach. The Annan Academy is the "Hinterschlag Gymnasium," the educational system so bitterly satirised is that of the Edinburgh University, and Blumine, the heroine of the "Æsthetic Teas" is, if rumour is at all to be relied on, drawn from life. Teufelsdröckh's famous soliloquy over the sleeping city from "the attic floor of the highest house in the Wahngasse" might just as well have been declaimed from young Carlyle's top flat near the Edinburgh University.

But fascinating as are these autobiographical researches, it is in the larger sense that "Sartor Resartus" must be studied. The book expands the ideas put forward in the essay on the "Signs of the Times." Teufelsdröckh must be regarded as the type of the finer intellect of the present day. He is a thinker and is sincere, and he finds his early creed tumbling in ruins round him; he is reverent above all, so he cannot drift into being a simple sceptic; he is loving and could embrace all mankind in his arms, and he must know the source of these emotions; he suffers terribly, and he must discover consolation. He has "a hot fever of anarchy and misery raging within," and is "quite shut-out from Hope; looking not into the golden orient, but vaguely all round into a dim copper firma-

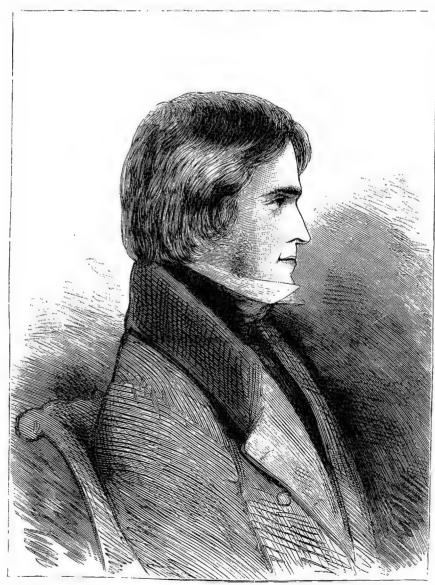
ment, pregnant with earthquake and tornado." So he remained till he "shook base Fear away for ever." "Ever from that time, the temper of my misery was changed: not Fear or whining Sorrow was it, but Indignation and grim fire-eyed Defiance." That was the EVERLASTING No from which he passed into the Centre of Indifference. Then "like the mother's voice to her little child that strays bewildered, weeping, in unknown tumults" came glimpses of the truth, and he "got eye on the Knot that had been strangling him." Nature he saw was kind; the Universe was



THE LATE JOHN AITKEN CARLYLE, LL.D.
(BROTHER OF THOMAS CARLYLE)
Born 1801: Died 1877

not dead but godlike; and at last came the "EVERLASTING YEA, wherein all contradiction is solved: wherein whoso walks and works, it is well with him."—"Love not Pleasure; love God." That was the final settlement; and it brings as corollary the command: "Do the Duty that lies nearest thee, which thou knowest to be a Duty! Thy second Duty will already have become clearer." Translated from the gorgeous poetry of "Sartor" into the prose of every day, and gathering from the life of Carlyle facts which throw

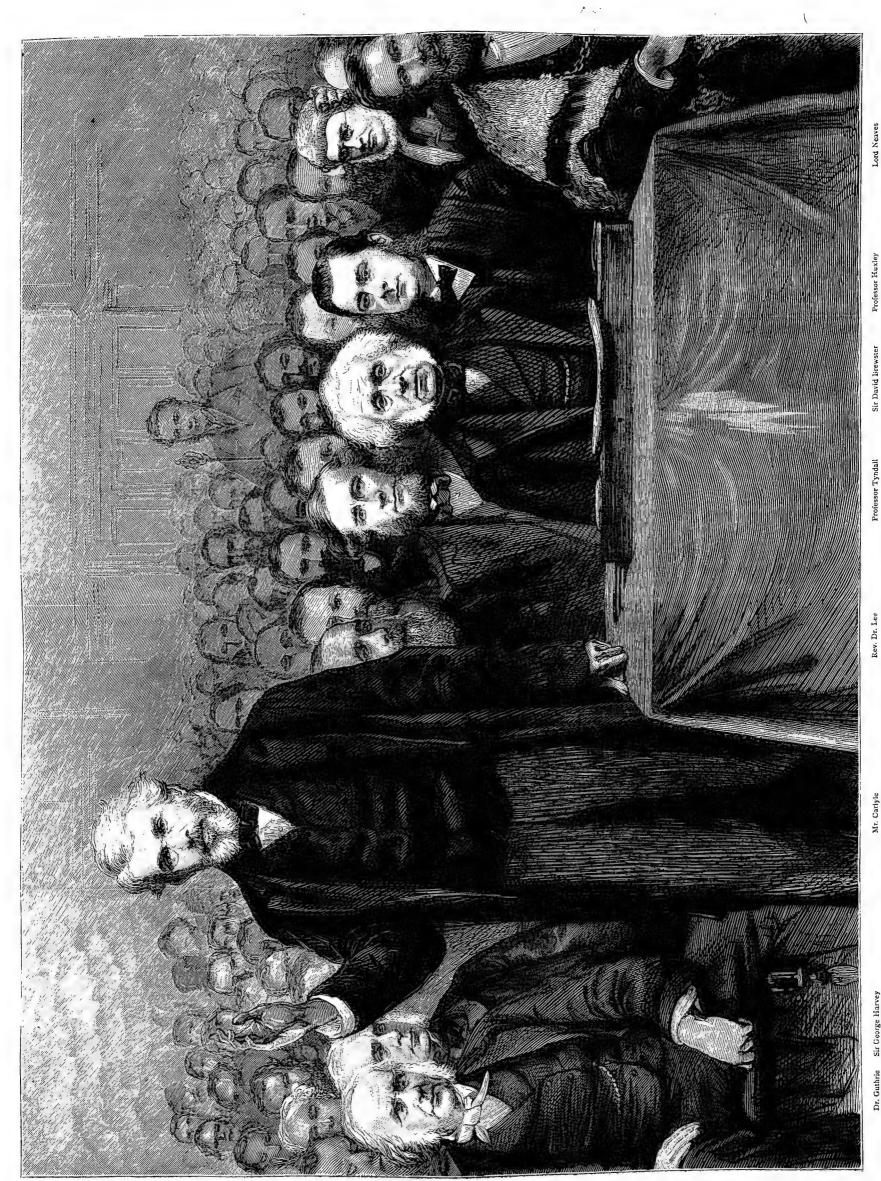
light upon his thought, it is seen that the struggle depicted in the pages of Book II. is an account of Carlyle's own passage from the Calvinism of his early youth to a broader creed, in which he had ceased to believe as fact many of the dogmas commonly understood to be included in the term Calvinism," but in which all the essentials of the Calvinistic natural theology were retained, and even accented. In the course of the mental struggle which accompanied this change of creed Carlyle read deeply into the Transcendental Philosophy, and he found there expressions of reverence towards Nature as "a thought of God" which well fitted with the temper of his own mind, and deep sayings upon right and wrong which sounded like echoes of the theology of Calvin. He is for ever quoting Kant's declaration that the two things which filled him with awe were the starry depths of Heaven, and the conception of right and wrong in the soul of man. The practical side of Carlyle's creed, as expounded in "Sartor Resartus," is, as we have seen, the same as that insisted on in the "Signs of the Times"—that work is the first duty of man. The religious and mystical side of his creed is not so clear. There seems to be no doubt, however, that he accepted as true the position of the Transcendentalist that matter exists, but only as a phenomenon, that it is the "result of a Relation between our living Souls and the great First Cause," and that he even went further, and believed that "the organs of the Mind too, what is called the Understanding, are of no less arbitrary, and, as it were, accidental character than those of the Body." Many of the most magnificent passages in "Sartor Resartus" are couched in the terms of, and deal with the problems suggested by, the Transcendental Philosophy. But Carlyle's was not a mind to "bruise itself against stone walls." He cared little to traverse country where the footing is insecure, and he therefore always returned to the practical side of the Transcendental Creed. He believed with all the force of his soul in a Being who is the source and fountain of power, and who is the personification of all moral virtue. So much is evident; but it is less with speculations or statements concerning Ultimate Power that he occupied himself, than with the relation in which each man stands towards the soul of the Universe. This is the real and important question, and it involves that conception of the absolutely infinite gulf between good and evil which is one of the most striking of Carlyle's doctrines, which appears in "Sartor Resartus," and is urged with increasing emphasis in each succeeding volume that he wrote. The personal interest of "Sartor" consists in that autobiography of a soul an attempt at elucidating which has







PORTRAIT OF MRS. CARLYLE Born July 14, 1801; Died April 21, 1866



Harvey Mr. CARLYLE DELIVERING THE ADDRESS ON HIS INSTALLATION AS LORD RECTOR OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY, APRIL 2, 1866

been made above. The other element in the work is the criticism upon the spirit of the age, which is given in the form of a translation and exposition of a book upon "The Clothes Philosophy," by Herr Diogenes Teufelsdröckh. The idea running through this part of "Sartor Resartus" is that all the habits and institutions which man has at different times adopted or built up are but garments for his soul, and as the body wears out and outgrows its clothes, so also does the soul. Habits and institutions, therefore, require renewal from time to time, and a period had now arrived when "Society, properly so-called, is as good as extinct; and that only the gregarious feelings, and old inherited habitudes, at this juncture, hold us from Dispersion, and universal national, civil, domestic, and personal war!" The Church has "fallen speechless, from obesity and apoplexy; the State shrunken into a Police Office," and everywhere "independence" has taken the place of honour to superiors, and class is set sharply against class. These are among the signs by which Teufelsdröckh recognises the coming break-up of society. But he believes in its new birth. Like Malvolio, he thinks nobly of the soul, and believes that man has in him permanent elements of love and order which will reorganise a new world out of the chaos of to-day. This was the matter of this wonderful book. In some respects it was reactionary. It was a reaction against Gallomania, and it was in complete opposition to the tendencies of the time in its restoration of the element of wonder, and its reliance upon the power of the soul of man. As the book gradually became known, it did a great deal towards dissipating all systems of Utilitarianism.

#### CARLYLE'S STYLE

No great style of writing was ever invented but by a man who had something great to say, and perhaps of all men who ever wrote Carlyle is the one whose temper of mind is most clearly reflected in his style. The absolute sincerity with which it expresses the thought of the man is by nothing better shown than by the impossibility of imitating it. There are many so-called models in prose whose manner may be adopted by almost any man after a little training; but as no one else can think exactly like Carlyle, so no one else can write exactly like him.

Carlyle's literary style had definitely formed itself at the time of the publication of "Sartor Resartus," and it was quite as much the novelty of the manner, as the strangeness of the matter, that prevented the extraordinary genius of the book being at once recognised. The strong central elements of Carlyle's character being his power and his sympathy, these are accordingly the most prominent characteristics of his style. Of all Englishmen Carlyle comes nearest to Shakespeare in his superb choice of words and the magnificence of imagery, and Mr. Russell Lowell must have had these qualities in his mind when he said that had he possessed the gift of song, Carlyle would have been the greatest epic poet since Homer. The vigour and sympathy of Carlyle's mind find issue in many directions. At all hazards he will express his meaning, even if to do so he has to coin new words, and it is not a little remarkable that many of the phrases most objected to on the first appearance of "Sartor Resartus" have since passed into the language. One of his greatest gifts is his power of effective grouping by working up all the details of a picture. He uses it with telling effect in the historical works, and many instances of it are to be found in "Sartor Resartus." One form of his great sympathy consists in either identifying himself with the person speaking or acting at the time, or picturing the details so that the reader is almost forced into believing himself an actual spectator of the scenes. He employs endless devices, all springing out of his own deep interest in what he writes, to produce a vivid picture. He interrogates, exclaims, apostrophises; makes great use of nicknames, breaks off in the middle of sentences, and constantly employs the imperative mood. He is more fond of power and action than rest and sweetness, and uses his grandest language in invective or denunciation. His humour breaks out in everything he writes, playing everywhere over his serious thought. In its boisterousness it often reminds one of Richter, with whose manner Carlyle is indeed saturated. In its other phase it is quite as delicate as Sterne's, and more sincere. His pathos is deep and true.

#### THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

With the publication, in 1837, of "The French Revolution" Carlyle's name came for the first time definitely before the public. The work created at once a most profound impression. It was history of a style which was totally new. The whole wealth of the Carlylean vocabulary is poured forth in a series of word pictures which are without parallel in the language. The reader does not listen to a recitation of events; he takes part in them. He shudders by the bedside of Louis the Well-Beloved, shouts with the wild assailants of the Bastille, and sees the head of Foulon carried through the streets. When he lays down the book he feels that he has known the characters of the drama. Danton, and Mirabeau, and Camille Desmoulins, and Marie Antoinette and Charlotte Corday are no longer names; they are friends. So overmastering is the interest of the tale that it is only by an effort that we can realise the supreme intellectual feat which such a work implies. To consult all authorities, even the most insignificant, which could throw light on the events, to keep the threads of narrative and chain of circumstances distinct in the mind, and weld all into one magnificent prose epic, is such a task as could have

been accomplished in this century by only one man. Its successful achievement places Carlyle for ever among the greatest masters of literature. In the preparation of the book he went through a terrible trial. John Stuart Mill had once intended to write a history of the French Revolution, and had collected much material which he handed to Carlyle. The latter, when the second volume was complete, lent the manuscript to Mill for his perusal. Mill was filled with admiration for the work, and passed on the manuscript to Mrs. Taylor, who was so carried away by its fascination that she sat reading till an early hour in the morning. Through some unaccountable mischance the precious papers were left about the room, and, as is supposed, were used by the housemaid in the morning to light the fire. At all events they were never seen again. Carlyle, when he heard the news, was like "a man staggered by a heavy blow." He set to work to rewrite the book, but could not pen a line. "At length, as I sat by the window," the words are Carlyle's reported by an American preacher, "half-hearted and dejected, my eye wandered along over acres of roofs, I saw a man standing upon a scaffold, engaged in building a wall—the wall of a house. With his trowel he would lay a great splash of mortar upon the last layer, and then brick after brick would be deposited on this, striking each with the butt of his trowel, as if to give it his benediction and farewell; and all the while singing or whistling as blithe as a lark." And the poor mason's cheery example lent fresh courage to the great historian. "So I arose and washed my face and felt that my head was anointed, and gave myself to relaxation—to what they call 'light literature.' I read nothing but novels for weeks. I was surrounded by heaps of rubbish and chaff. I read all the novels of that person who was once a Captain in the Royal Navy—and an extraordinary ornament he must have been to it: the man that wrote stories about dogs that had their tails cut off, and about people in search of thei

#### "HERO WORSHIP"

JUST about the time of the publication of "The French Revolution," Carlyle first appeared before the public as a lecturer, choosing for his subjects "German Literature," "The History of Literature," "The Revolutions of Modern Europe," and "Protestantism, Faith in the Bible, Luther, Knox, and Gustavus Adolphus." The lectures were only moderately successful, and have not been republished, but in 1840 he delivered a remarkable series of discourses "On Heroes." They deal successively with the Hero as Divinity, Prophet, Poet, Priest, Man of Letters, and King, and it would be difficult to name any other book which contains so much excellent criticism, and which abounds in such fine passages. It is informed throughout with the special genius of Carlyle, and puts forward that side of his constructive teaching of which he sounded the first note in "The Signs of the Times." "Heroes and Hero Worship" may be taken as a sermon on the text in "Sartor Resartus," that "great men are the fire-pillars of this universe." It maintains the doctrine that "what man has accomplished in this world is at bottom the History of the Great Men who have worked here," and calls on all to learn to know the great man when he appears, to follow him loyally, believing him to be in very truth a messenger from on high. As a series of biographies and elucidations of character and motives, the lectures on Heroes are absolutely unique in English literature.

#### CARLYLE'S POLITICS

CARLYLE'S political opinions were directly founded upon his ideas of ethics and religion. It has been seen that in Sartor Resartus" he expressed the most despairing views on the present state of society, and throughout the whole of his subsequent writings his pessimism became more and more confirmed. He threw the whole weight of his enormous influence right athwart the stream of modern tendencies. He disbelieved altogether in Parliamentary Government and the extension of the franchise, and since the death of Sir Robert Peel seems to have had no faith whatever in any public leader. He was a political Ishmael, and no party could claim him as an ally. He extolled Conservatism in the abstract, and yet was not a Conservative. He hated revolution and anarchy, and agreed on many points with the Radicals. The fact is that Carlyle was too great a man to identify himself with any party expressing a half truth. Rightly speaking he could not be called a politician at all. Rightly speaking he could not be called a politician at all. His books dealing with the evils of modern society, "Chartism," published in 1838, "Past and Present" in 1843, and "Latter Day Pamphlets" in 1850, breathe nothing but sorrow and denunciation. In the terrible earnestness of the attack upon the shams of this age they resemble nothing so much as the utterances of a Hebrew prophet. The only remedies for existing evils in which Carlyle had any faith were emigration and education. Yet here and there he makes excellent practical suggestions of a minor character. He is never tired of declaring that there is no Morrison's pill to cure the ills of society, that men must return to the principles of veracity of which they have lost sight, and clearly enough he states it as his belief that a despotism is the best form of government. In all this there is nothing surprising to those who have studied the development of Carlyle's mind. It is the natural result at which he must have arrived.

#### OLIVER CROMWELL

BETWEEN "Past and Present" and "Latter Day Pamphlets," that is in the year 1845, Carlyle published his second great historical work, "The Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell." He went through an incredible amount of labour in collecting material for the book. He says: "The authentic utterances of the man Oliver himself I have gathered from far and near; fished them up from the foul Lethean quagmires where they lay buried. I have washed, or endeavoured to wash, them clean from foreign stupidities—such a job of buckwashing as I do not long to repeat—and

the world shall now see them in their own shape." There never was any work which more completely settled an historical dispute. Cromwell's place in English and the world's history is now settled, and further investigation will only prove the truth of Carlyle's view of the Protector. Avowedly biographical as the book is, and composed chiefly of letters, it is to the interspersed elucidation that it owes its real value. Some of Carlyle's finest writing is contained in these volumes, notably the description of the Battle of Dupler.

#### "JOHN STERLING"

In the beautiful biography of John Sterling, published in 1851, the world gets a glimpse of Carlyle in the domestic and friendly relations. This small volume of "swift scribbling" arose out of the necessity which Carlyle felt laid upon him to put the memory of his dead friend in a true light before the world. Over the career of Sterling there had been waged a theological debate, and the life of him which had been written by Archdeacon Hare took, in Carlyle's opinion, only a very partial and one-sided view of his really beautiful character. "John Sterling," however, owes its chief importance to the light which it throws on Carlyle himself, on which account it will long remain of enduring interest.

#### "FREDERICK THE GREAT"

No sooner was the biography of Sterling given to the world than Carlyle settled down to the crowning effort of his long literary career. This was a "History of Frederick the Great," which was not completed until 1865. It is not possible to regard the choice of the subject as a very happy one. Frederick cannot be made, even by Carlyle, to command our complete respect. Still, as a literary work it is a monument of genius. It is quite as vivid as "The French Revolution," and is not open to the criticism sometimes brought against the latter that without a previous knowledge of the events of the time the history would be incomprehensible. The life of Frederick the Great is made by Carlyle to include the history of Europe during the eighteenth century, and the intricate maze of the petty politics of the time is reduced to order by the admirable headings and epitomes with which the book is everywhere elucidated.

# REMAINING YEARS WITH the appearance of "Frederick the Great," Carlyle's

literary activity practically came to a close, and in the follow-ing year he was chosen Rector of the University of Edinburgh, the opposing candidate being Lord Beaconsfield. His speech at his installation was the most important public event of his life. The occasion excited the greatest interest all over the country. It was probably felt that this would be the last occasion on which the great philosopher would appear in public, and every one was anxious to know what he would say. Contrary to the expectations of many, the Address was marked by a return to the old manner. There was none of the bitterness of the "Latter Day Pamphlets," but rather the hopefulness of "Sartor Resartus." The speech, delivered in the old Annandale accent, which long residence in London had failed to soften, was cheered enthusiastically by the students, and it was felt that it was a happy coincidence that Sir David Brewster, now the Principal of the University, once editor of the "Edinburgh Cyclopædia," should thus, ofter so many years be brought again into connection with after so many years, be brought again into connection with his old contributor. There were many distinguished men present. Sir David Brewster, of course, was in the chair, and on his right sat the Lord Rector. Professors Huxley, Tyndall, and Muirhead, Lord Provost Chambers, the Rev. Dr. Lee, and the other college professors of the time, Dr. Rae, the Arctic explorer, Dr. Guthrie, Lord Neaves, Mr. Harvey, President of the Royal Academy, and Sir D. Baxter, were among those upon the platform. As the new Lord Rector stood up to deliver his Address after the preliminary business had been gone through, he shook off his robe of office and advanced to the table.—No sooner was the Edinburgh installation over than a heavy trial fell upon Carlyle. He received news of the death of his wife. Mrs. Carlyle was driving in Hyde Park when she saw her favourite dog suddenly in danger of being run over. She motioned the coachman to stop, and took the dog into the carriage, but the shock had been so severe that she died before reaching home. The blow was a terrible one for Carlyle. Mrs. Carlyle was buried at Haddington, and on the gravestone the bereaved widower recorded that "for forty years she was the true and loving helpmate of her husband, and by act and word unweariedly forwarded him as none else could in all of worthy that he did or attempted." Mrs. Carlyle was admirably fitted to be the wife of a man of genius. It was said that those who came to sit at his feet remained at hers. "She was able to live," said Charlotte Cushman, "in the full light of Carlyle's genius and celebrity without being overpowered of Carlyle's genius and celebrity without being overpowered by it; she was in her own way as great as he, and yet lived only to minister to him." From the anecdote narrated some way back, it will be seen that her educational advantages had been unusually good for a girl of that time. "Clever, witty, calm, cool, unsmiling, unsparing, a raconteur unparalleled, a manner un-imitable, and behaviour scrupulous, and a power invincible—a combination rare and strange exists in that plain. keen, unattractive, yet unstrange exists in that plain, keen, unattractive, yet unescapable woman." Such is the enthusiastic judgment of Miss Cushman. On a few occasions within the last ten years Carlyle came again before the public, with utterances on the Governor Eyre prosecutions, and the Franco-German and Russo-Turkish wars. He published also an essay on the "Early Kings of Norway," and another on the "Portraits of John Knox." For some years past his health had been gradually failing, and at the beginning of last week it was seen that death was not far distant. Up to Thursday, the ard of February he was fully conscious. strange exists in that plain, to Thursday, the 3rd of February he was fully conscious, and was able to recognise his niece Mrs. Alexander Carlyle, and her husband, who both watched him with the most tender assiduity. On that day, however, consciousness was rapidly leaving him, and he began to reject the brandy and water that had helped to sustain him, and literally took nothing. On Friday entire unconsciousness supervened, and at half-past eight in the morning there was just one faint quiver of expiring breath, one slight flutter, and the soul of the great philosopher had fled to the Still Country.

DEATH.

On the 4th inst, at Moville, County Donegal, after five days illness, Theodosia Jane, dear wife of CONALV DYSART, Lieut-Colonel late 103th Regiment, and fourth daughter of the late Rev. J. G. MADDISON, Re for of West Monkton, near Taunton, Somerset.

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#### THE READER

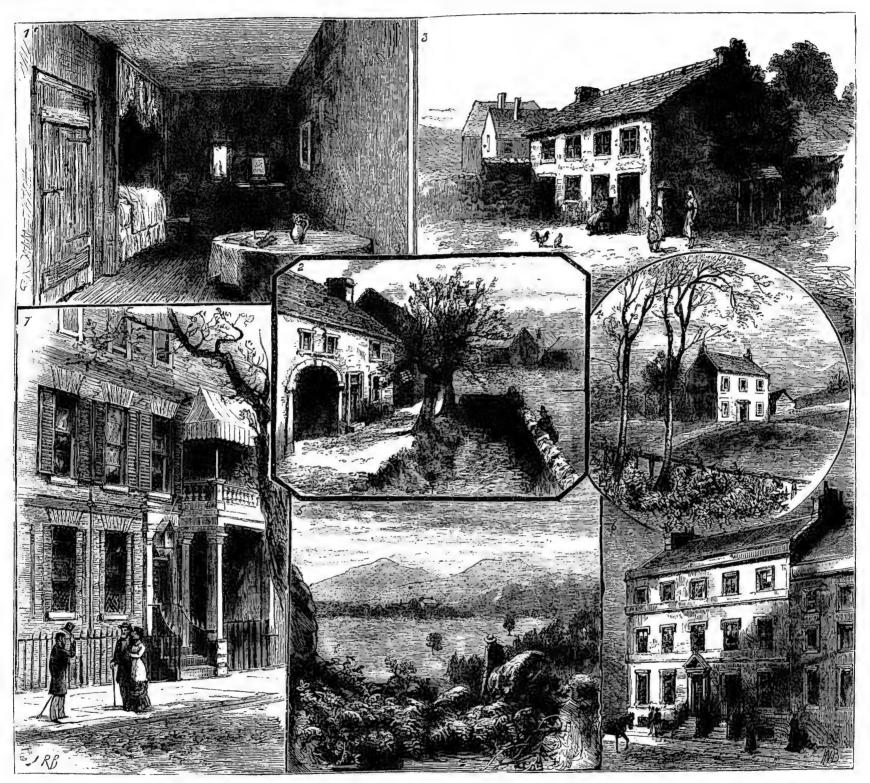
To most readers the new number of the "Great Artists" Series (Sampson Low and Co.) will be specially attractive. After all we care more for our own people than for strangers; and Mr. G. M. Brock-Arnold has done full justice to "Gainsborough" and "Constable," besides prefacing his volume with a good sketch of the British Landscape school. The illustrations, too, are very much improved; though pictures like "The Blue Boy" and "The Duchess of Devonshire" are naturally a trial to the engraver. Of the loss and recovery of the latter picture Mr. Arnold does not say a word. He is justly severe on Ruskin's unfairness to Constable; the painter of "The White Horse" and "The Hay Wain" cannot be charged with "painting great-coat weather and nothing more." But surely he has an exaggerated respect for West. Fancy West patting Constable on the back and giving him hints about chiaroscuro. It is as absurd as Sir G. Beaumont worrying him about his "brown tree." We quite agree with Mr. Arnold that Constable has a place of his own, and an honorable one, among our landscape painters. He chose his own line, and kept to it; and of the independence which marks our British school he had almost more than To most readers the new number of the "Great Artists" Series

his share. Of course one who dealt in broad effects could not be popular with those who subordinate everything to laborious detail. Of the two lives Gainsborough's is the most interesting; a man so hot-tempered that he smeared out the almost finished portrait of a noble lord whom he overheard calling him "that fellow" has left many anecdotes of himself. Gainsborough was often a careless painter; his "Shepherd Boy in the Shower" is on the wrong side of the hedge, so as to get all the rain; but he is deliciously natural—contrast his children with 'Reynolds's—and in the permanence of his colours he has another great advantage over Sir Joshua. Few things are stranger in the history of Art than his success and the neglect of his now prized contemporary Wilson.

Mr. Sayce's new edition of Mr. George Smith's "Chaldean Account of Genesis" (S. Low and Co.) is virtually a new work, so much has our knowledge of Assyrian lore grown during the last five years. Smith did wonders, but he could not help making mistakes; for instance, Oppert has shown that what he believed to be a record of the Fall is really a Hymn to the Creator. Mr. Sayce has quite lately discovered that the hero who is identified with Nimrod, and who has been provisionally named Izdubar, was originally the Accadian fire-god, the three ideographs composing his name being

wood and the lower lip, showing that the fire-stick, a piece of wood with a lip or groove in it, was once used in Babylonia. The Accadian pronunciation of the name Mr. Sayce thinks was "Kibirra.' An engraving shows the fragmentary state in which the baked-clay tablets were found, and fully accounts for the difficulties of the decipherer. The intensely interesting character of the book is much enhanced by the way in which Mr. Sayce has remodelled it. To Oppert, Lenormant, Delitzsch, Schrader, &c., he owes much; and his own contributions to Assyriology are by no means trifling. On a hitherto unnoticed tablet in the British Museum, for instance, he has found a text which seems to refer to the destruction by a rain of fire of the Cities of the Plain. George Smith Lelievel that we shall never understand the connection between Semitic and Babylonian traditions till the early Syrian literature is recovered. The work is in every way what we might expect from a philologist of Mr. Sayce's known ability.

"The Evolutionist at Large" (Chatto and Windus) and "Plant Life" (Jupp) are both very pleasant realing; and the latter, dedicated to the Lambeth Field Club, is a model of what popular writing ought to be. Full of all kinds of information, so clear that even the dullest has henceforth no excuse for ignorance about



1. Room in the Arched House, Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, in which Carlyle was Born.—2. The Arched House, Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire.—3. House in Matthew Murray's Close, Ecclefechan, to which James Carlyle moved shortly after the Birth of Thomas.—4. Carlyle's House at Craigenputtoch, Dumfriesshire.—5. Carlyle's House at Craigenputtoch, Dumfriesshire, Distant View.—6. The Academy at Annan where Carlyle was educated from 1803 to 1810.—7. The House in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, Inhabited by Carlyle since 1824.

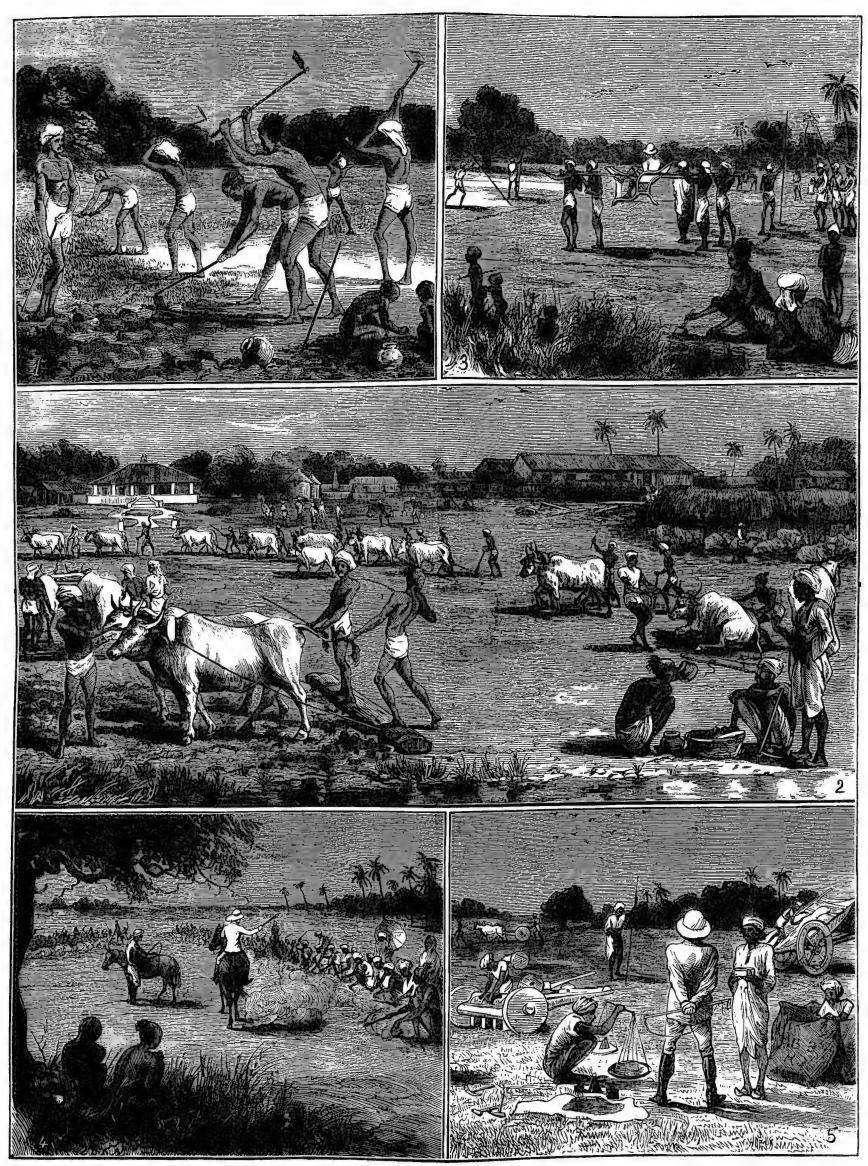
BIRTHPLACE AND RESIDENCES OF THOMAS CARLYLE

polymorphism and prothallus, it gives us the cream of Darwin and all the ideas that are in the air, without forcing us along any of the grooves of scientific dogmatism. We are glad to hear that the sundew is still plentiful "on the bogs near London," where we have often found it years ago along with the cotton grass, which used to grow on Hampstead Heath. From trifles, like the altering of folk's (i.e., large of the forcests, "making the earth bald before her time," and the change which shutting cattle off land works in its plants and insects and birds, everything that bears on plant-life is touched on in what are in every sense truly "popular papers." Of "The Evolutionist" some will be tempted to say that he ought not to be left at large till he has learned reticence. One who writes so charmingly and describes so clearly as Mr. Grant Allea and the cream of Darwin and the ideas the without his "crudities," On December 19th, two days after writing the preface to "The Natural History of British Fishes" (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge), Mr. Frank Buckland died. A melancholy interest, therefore, attaches to this book, in which we have his last words on the subject which he knew so well, and in treating which he had become a national benefactor. On Dec. 27th he meant to have distributed prizes to master-trawlers for recorded observations on the bottom of the North Sea, "Our Great Fish Farm," of which, as well as of the habits of its "stock," we are, he says, so deplorably ignorant. This ignorance has delayed that legislative action which has worked so well in the case of river feet and meant to a subject the country of the preface to "The Natural History of British Fishes" (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge), Mr. Frank Buckland died. A melancholy interest, therefore, attaches to this book, in which we have his last words on fairest and forests, "On December 19th, two days after writing the preface to "The Natural History of British Fishes" (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge), Mr. Frank Buc he has learned reticence. One who writes so charmingly and describes so clearly as Mr. Grant Allen should not give in to the describes so clearly as Mr. Grant Allen should not give in to the slang of the day, and assure us that the two great groups of plants "must have split off millions of years ago." His book is a series of assumptions; we grant that a slug is a smail with the shell inside; that a salmon is a trout; that the bindweed is on the road to becoming a parasite; that crabs are lobsters who, living on sandy bottoms, have had no work for a tail, and have therefore only got "a useless historical relic;" but it does stagger us to be told that a cocoa-nut is a kind of plum. We prefer drawing the line at crabs, lest we have to admit that everything is not itself but some-

ignorant. This ignorance has detayed that registance action which has worked so well in the case of river fish; while the seriousness of the question: "How long will things go on as they now are?" used, Mr. Buckland says, to make him shudder. He learnt so much used, Mr. Buckland says, to make him shudder. He learnt so much as Government Commissioner that the present work, though nominally a new edition of the "Familiar History of British Fishes," is also an introduction to that science of aquiculture "which is as important as agriculture." When we read of five or six thousand miles of herring nets dropped every night in the North Sea, we can form some idea of the value of our sea fisheries. But the author by no means confines himself to fish-culture. A born naturalist, he writes (pleasantly as he always does) of the habits of fishes, specially

noting the evidence of design in their conformation, and flinging his father's "Bridgewater Treatise" at the heads of the evolutionists. We believe, with him, that the salmon which the apprentices disliked so much that they were protected against it by a clause in their indentures were "spent kelts;" but we cannot think that the salmon in the rivers had anything to do with the sites chosen for our cathedrals. The Christian Knowledge Society has done well in republishing such a delightful, and at the same time valuable, book.

As Mr. A. G. Weld says, there are plenty of books about the Holy Land; but still an intelligent traveller who will describe things just as hesaw them, and not as he has read about them in Stanley or Tristram, is pretty sure to make an interesting volume. And "Sacred Palm Lands" (Longmans) is certainly interesting. It contains a good deal that is new; and old scenes are painted in a fresh and striking way. Of the Saadiyeh, for instance, we have never read a better account than Mr. Weld's. One thinks of the dervish-dance as something quaintly solemn; the truth is "nothing but Doré's illustrations of the 'Inferno' can give any idea of it." Mr. Weld believes the fellaheen of Palestine to be not Arabs but more or less pure descendants of the old Canaanites, very clever. Mr. Weld believes the *fellaheen* of Palestine to be not Arabs but more or less pure descendants of the old Canaanites, very clever, good workers—if the stupid system of taxation did not bring about the same result that the Home Rulers say landlordism has brought about



1. "Tommany," Digging Out the Stumps after the Harvest.—2. Ploughing in the Factory Zyraths.—3. Measuring Out the Plots of Land.—4. "Woostanny:" Breaking Up the Earth before Sowing.—5. "Jarching the Drills:" Measuring the Seed.

governesses. Little else is open to them, save domestic service. Thus they become more dependent than ever on the idea of marriage, and the result of such a system of education (more purely domestic than anything else), would be a keener hunt than ever amongst women after the man who is to give them a home and a

position.

If indeed there is one thing which can prevent a single woman from becoming a "melancholy" old maid, it is—genuine piety excepted—a cultivated mind which enables her to take a larger view

By means of the culture begun at school through one or other of the different doors of knowledge opened to her then, she can throw herself into one particular pursuit, instead of brooding over her own incompleted.

Any one looking round will see that dressing and flirting are the sole things for which a great many of the young ladies of the present day live. Certainly young men are afraid to marry them, when these are their chief characteristics. This is not a fault of

over but rather of under-education.

A girl who can take pleasure in reading our English poets,
In designing graceful forms from flowers and leaves,
In reading of the manners and customs of foreign peoples,
In working out complicated problems in perspective or Euclid,
In reading Schiller and Goethe in the original,
has so many more resources in herself that it becomes an impos-

In working out complicated problems in perspective of Pachol, In reading Schiller and Goethe in the original, has so many more resources in herself that it becomes an impossibility for her to spend her entire time altering her dresses and costumes, and going here and going there for the sole purpose of flirting, because she feels she has more solid enjoyment in intellectual pursuits—pursuits which will remain a joy to her long after the age when flirting has became impossible, and the zest for it died out.

It is said girls should be educated to fit them for their station in life. This idea aims a blow at all rising in life, and cuts at the root of all healthy ambition. Who can tell what station in life they may be called on to fill? Nay, rather let all girls receive a broad, thorough education, that supposing they possess the capacity for great things—and some women do possess it—these may produce noble and great work. And the others, having less capacity, will yet find that a higher education does not unfit them for common duties, but only renders them more helpful, more self-reliant, more sympathetic, more charitable, more true women, in short, than if they confined themselves to the narrow circle of domestic duties, with the usual spice of household pride, scandal, and gossip.

A. E. H.



LAND AND ENTAIL.—In an interesting pamphlet on the present state of the Land Laws, Mr. W. C. Owen points out very succinctly and forcibly the evils alike to landowners and to tenantry which may always, and not unfrequently do, actually, follow from entail. The narrow divisions on the subject which took place even in a Conservative House of Commons threaten a reversal of old verdicts whenever the Irish question allows of the English Land Laws coming under review by the present Parliament. The fact seems to be that in economic argument the whole forces of the friends of entail cannot be brought into action. The chief defence must be social, historical, and—if the word may be used without sense of depreciation—sentimental. Happily we have an Upper House where this view may also hope for a hearing.

COUNTRY SCHOOL BOARDS.—The rustic children of Shefford,

COUNTRY SCHOOL BOARDS.—The rustic children of Shefford, in Bedfordshire, should be "infant phenomena" indeed, when their education costs the hapless ratepayers 2s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}d\). in the pound. Drowsy Dorset, too, is waking up, and the ratepayers of Chickerell ought to have learned descendants when they are paid for at 2s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}d\). in the pound. A Cambridgeshire parish suffers from an education rate of 1s. 94d, while the rates exceeding a shilling are far too numerous to be quoted. These facts being recited, it is well to remember that when Mr. Forster introduced the Education Bill he said the rates would not exceed 3d, in the pound, a statement on the faith of which the measure passed into law without that strenuous opposition which would almost certainly have been offered had the extent of the burden been truly foreseen.

THE SKY.—Observers of the heavens have lately been rewarded by the sight of two of the rarer phenomena. A parhelion was recently seen at Hastings at 3 P.M. The crescents above the sun were fairly bright and well developed, and there were fairly bright and well developed, and there were faint traces of a second ring. A few days later a remarkably brilliant Aurora Borealis was seen at Horsham. The light for several minutes was very intense, the arc of great expanse. The glow died away gradually, and with frequent upward gleams. Very dark skies, with a further snowfall, have been the lot of the United States, but the early period of February in England has been genial and temperate, with some sunny days. temperate, with some sunny days.

LOCAL TAXATION.—At the last meeting of the Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture Major Craigie delivered an interesting Chamber of Agriculture Major Craigie delivered an interesting address on this subject. Local taxation, he said, exceeded 18,000,000. per annum. Of these rates some 7,500,000. were expended by Boards of Guardians, upwards of 3,000,000. was spent by county and borough authorities, while streets and highways cost 4,000,000. Sanitary authorities cost 2,000,000. while 1,500,000. was the expenditure of School Boards. These taxes being placed upon 132,000,000. of so-called rateable property, average 2s. 9d. in the pound, though the unequal distribution of the various charges is very great. Major Craigie made out a very strong case for Parliamentary relief, but the degree of attention which the subject is likely to receive from the present Government seems but scanty.

A PRESENT OF GAME.——At Durham, the other day, a man was had up before the Petty Sessions charged with selling game when unlicensed either to kill or sell. The killing he denied. He found the hare. As to selling, that was a misconception. He had a friend an innkeeper, to whom he made a present of game. Shortly afterwards-in fact we believe, five minutes afterwardshe found himself in want of money, and his friend the innkeeper made him a present of three shillings. Natural mutual courtesy. The Court was visibly affected, but the fine was ten shillings, and it

EXHAUSTED SOILS .--More attention than is at present given might, we think, be very well directed to the most economical way of restoring exhausted soils to fertility. The repetition of forage crops grown and fed off the land seems to have a great deal in its favour, and landlords having farms thrown on their hands would do well to put them under this system. These crops would at least pay the cost of cultivation, and would improve the letable value of the farm. When a farm becomes vacant the landlord is too apt either to let it to an immediate tenant, whatever may be his character as a farmer, or else to lose valuable time and fret himself into taking excessively low rent because the farm is daily

FARMING IN THE MIDLANDS is in a very bad way. Leicestershire, thirty thousand acres are now to let, and a serious proportion is of grazing land. In the *Midland Counties Herald*, last week, the number of farms advertised to be let was over 25,637 acres. The drainage and flood questions have much to do with this depression, but the feeling in the country is far from being favourable to the new Government Bill on the question. It is felt that a new and heavy burden in the form of increased local taxation is a thing to be resisted. The best was locked for is withheld is a thing to be resisted. The help that was looked for is withheld, and the Bill takes no account of actual depression and want of

-Preparations should now be made for potting the FERNS.—Preparations should now be made for potting the strong growing kinds. For ordinary potting a very good compost is made of peat, loam, sand, and charcoal, in about equal proportion. The drainage must have particular attention, clean pieces of pots and good crocks being indispensable. The new fronds should not be allowed to get on very far before the potting is done, except where the fern is of exceptionally delicate growth, in which case, safety is the first thing to be considered.

where the fern is of exceptionally deficate growth, in which ease, safety is the first thing to be considered.

EXTRAORDINARY TITHES BILL.—This measure, to which we referred some time back, has been seriously altered by its chief promoter, Mr. Inderwick. We fear that its whilom supporters are divided among themselves, and that it has very little chance of passing into law—this Session at all events.

CATTLE DISEASE.—Heavy fines are being imposed by magistrates in cases where the Privy Council Orders are disobeyed. The prevention of infectious disease is a matter of great importance; at the same time the Orders in question are extraordinarily severe. The the same time the Orders in question are extraordinarily severe. The farmer must not only be thoroughly acquainted with the latest general and local Orders, but must be able to detect the earliest symptoms of disease in his herd, and give notice to the police and the district inspector. Thus a farmer dare not be away from home a week without leaving on the farm a person competent to judge of incipient cattle disease. There have been several cases where farmers detecting disease have sent at once for a veterinary surgeon, but have added their report to the police. The heavy fines farmers detecting disease have sent at once for a veterinary surgeon, but have delayed their report to the police. The heavy fines inflicted on these agriculturists partake, to our mind, of harsh treatment. Another thing, we think, ought to be done. As soon as Orders in Council are published, they should be sent to the local police, and left by them on the farmers of the different parishes.

Epping Forest and Wimbledon Common.—We are more dissatisfied than surprised at seeing that the Common Council have supported by a large majority the railway scheme to take land from Epping Forest. Unfortunately railway companies can always exert that peculiar form of influence which is most potent in City matters. A proposal of another railway company is to cut a line diagonally

A proposal of another railway company is to cut a line diagonally across Wimbledon Common. We hope both this and the Epping Forest plan will receive no Parliamentary sanction either this or any

-Mr. Brownell contributes to a scientific journal FASCINATION. an account of the fascination of a toad by a snake. The description is too long to quote, but it is so minute and so exact as to leave no room for doubt. The toad first felt the fascination when the snake was fifteen inches off.

-Every winter there is a WINTER PROTECTION OF PLANTS.—Every winter there is a hard fight of gardeners against frost, but it is somewhat surprising how little use is made of that great ally—Mother Earth. The warmth and shelter of an excavated room is very great, and if the place is once well-constructed it is of the greatest safety and permanence. Doubly walled with brick and roofed with good glass the place is frost-proof, and saves the expense of artificial warming. The original outlay is very soon repaid in the saving of fuel, personal trouble, and death of plants. WINTER PROTECTION OF PLANTS .-

PLANTS AND THE ANIMAL WORLD.—There has recently been published a curious and very instructive list of all the English plants bearing animal names. The students of legendary lore and of philology should be as much interested in this as their botanical confrères. Looking down the list we notice 2 bears, 3 bees, 2 cats, 4 cocks, 2 dogs, 2 ducks, 2 elephants, 2 frogs, 3 goats, 5 hares, 3 hedgehogs, 8 horses, 2 leopards, 3 lions, 2 lizards, 2 monkeys, 3 snakes, and 4 wolves in the vegetable world. The animal names have for the most part the character of genitive forms welded into one with a word of quality; as wolfsbane, the common aconite.

#### RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

IT is pleasant to record such a return to the author's better style as is noticeable in "Studies in Song," by Algernon Charles Swinburne (Chatto and Windus). Of course there are still to be found opinions embodied in the poems which we should not for a moment dream of accepting; but setting aside this fact the verse shows much of Mr. Swinburne's old force and sweetness, and it is seldom that the ear is vexed by a defect in the melody, whilst the seldom that the ear is vexed by a delect in the melody, whilst the pieces avoid that affectation of obscurity into which there was some former reason to fear that their writer was falling. The principal poem, written to commemorate the centenary of Walter Savage Landor, is a really fine work, and if at times the language seem to verge on hyperbole, this may easily be forgiven on account of the genuine feeling by which it is inspired. The references to the dead poet's various creations are happy and to the purpose, and some of the stanzas hang in the memory, e.g., this, referring fancifully to the new-born child: new-born child:

And o'er it brightening bowed the wild-haired hour,
And touched his tongue with honey and with fire,
And breathed between his lips the note of power
That makes of all the winds of heaven a lyre
Whose strings are stretched from topmost peaks that tower
To softest springs of waters that suspire,
With sounds too dim to shake the lowliest flower,
Breathless with hope and dauntless with desire:

It is rather a pity that the mere mention of kings and priests should or exasperate Mr. Swinburne's muse, because one cannot sympathise with much of his new work in consequence; again, the taste of such a piece—otherwise fine—as that on Mazzini is at least doubtful. But when he gets back within the wholesome influence of the sea-

But when he gets back within the wholesome influence of the seabreezes we have the poet at his best, or nearly so; nothing could be better of its kind than the description of the ruined churchyards of East Anglia in "By the North Sea" or some passages in "Off Shore." These are genuine poetry, and it is by such utterances that the author will earn his best remembrances in the future.

The third and fourth volumes of Mr. T. H. Ward's edition of the English poets (Macmillan), complete the work, bringing a very good selection down to our own times. There may be some doubt as to the expedience of including extracts from longer works in such an anthology; but, granting the system, excellent judgment has, for the most part, been shown. We should have preferred such poems as "The Cry of the Human," or "Amy's Cruelty," as samples of Mrs. Browning's work, and it is simply astounding why "Jeanie Morison" should have been chosen to the exclusion of Motherwell's greater work, if that too-little known poet was to be Motherwell's greater work, if that too-little known poet was to be

the work of the was to be included at all. But, of course, tastes differ.

There is little to say about "Sonnets and Miscellaneous Poems," by Maurice Penderrick (Simpkin, Marshall). "Henri" does not rhyme to "eye," and there is nothing in the volume which calls for remembrance.

Neither is it easy to understand what motive can have prompted the bringing out of such a volume as "The Ingoldsby Lyrics" (Bentley), consisting chiefly of weak and ephemeral pieces by the late Mr. Barham. Those better verses which are included were already familiar to all, and the others were hardly worth preserving. The dread lest some injudicious friend should collect and publish his less worthy work is enough to add fresh horror to the thought of death in the mind of any author.

"Fulgencius, with Other Poems: Old and New," by B. Mont-"Fulgencius, with Other Poems: Old and New," by B. Montgomerie Ranking (Newman and Co.).—There are many who, remembering some of the poems in this volume on their first appearance, will be glad to have them in a collected form, for they possess much more than merely average merit. Mr. Ranking has a strong sense of music and of rhythm, which is well shown in "The History of Susanna"—delicately told, yet full of power and feeling—and in the romance of "Uther." The influence of Chaucer is often discernible, but it is perhaps most marked in the title poem, which is written with ease and grace, and shows a great command is often discernible, but it is perhaps most marked in the title poem, which is written with ease and grace, and shows a great command of the difficulties of the octosyllabic measure. The poem tells in a simple, unaffected manner, the old pathetic legend made so familiar by Schiller in his "Fredolen." We think, however, that the author is at his best in "Susanna" and "Uther," which are full of real dignity and force, both of feeling and expression. Amongst the minor pieces we give the preference to "St. Dorothea" and "Tender and True"—both in blank verse, very skilfully managed—and to "A Caged Lark," a true and touching lyric. But every poem in the book is well worth reading, and many of them will not easily be forgotten. It is a very enjoyable volume.



THE PROPOSED JUDICIAL CHANGES, though opposed by the members of the Bar, are approved by the Incorporated Law Society, which has sent a petition to Parliament in their favour, as tending to consolidate the various divisions of the Common Law side of the High Court of Justice in conformity with the intentions of the

-Vice-Chancellor Malins last week had MONEY-LENDING.before him two cases in which property had been seized in default of payment of loans. The interest charged in one instance was of payment of loans. The interest charged in one instance was 40 per cent., and in the other 92% was claimed for the loan of 50%, and the counsel pressed strenuously for payment of all the interest before possession was withdrawn. The Vice-Chancellor said he was quite shocked to see Queen's Counsel engaged on behalf of such persons; and that it was not the duty of counsel to observe such instructions so closely. The Lord Chancellor had recently issued a circular to the County Court Judges, desiring them to state what, in their opinion, was a fair rate of interest to allow in money-lending transactions, and they replied 5 per cent. He thought, however, that, as there was some risk, 10 per cent. should be allowed. In one case the injunction in respect to the bill of sale was continued; and in the other it was directed that the money should be paid into and in the other it was directed that the money should be paid into

THE USE OF FIREARMS by the criminal classes is getting alarmingly prevalent. On Saturday a man who was detected in the act of committing a burglary in the Cromwell Road, South Kensington, fired with two revolvers at several persons who endeavoured to prevent his escape, and managed to get clear away after severely wounding two policemen and a letter-carrier, who grappled with him; and on the previous night, at Leith, three policemen were wounded by two men whose suspicious conduct outside the Custom House led to their arrest. On being captured, one of them immediately placed his pistol in his own mouth and shot himself dead; whilst the other made three ineffectual attempts to do the same, his revolver failing to go off. The man in custody gives the name of Grant, and says that his companion's name was Seymour, and it is conjectured that they were members of the Kelly gang of bushrangers. They are supposed to have been the perpetrators of several highway robberies which had just before been committed near Edinburgh, in one of which three persons were fired at and wounded. THE USE OF FIREARMS by the criminal classes is getting fired at and wounded.

A MARRIED BACHELOR.—The other day a man, aged thirty-five, was summoned by the parish guardians of Bethnal Green for refusing to support his wife, who was in receipt of out-door relief. It was stated that the couple were married in August, 1878, and had separated immediately after leaving the church, and that the defendant, who was unable, through illness, to earn his own living, resided with his father, upon whom he was entirely dependent. The summons was thereupon dismissed, but it was intimated that further proceedings would be taken. further proceedings would be taken.

CAB LAW.—The other day a cabman, being summoned at Wandsworth for making an overcharge, explained that at 2.30 the plaintiff's servant had come to the rank and told him to be at her mistress's house at three o'clock, and that he considered that he was engaged, and was entitled to 1s. for waiting the half-hour. The magistrate, however, said that was nonsense, and fined him 5s., with 2s. 6d. costs, remarking that if his contention was good he might charge for intermediate time when hired in the morning to take up in the afternoon, to which the defendant retorted that that take up in the afternoon, to which the defendant retorted that that was a different case.

A "SWELL" CROSSING-SWEEPER.—At Marlborough Street Police Court last week a stylishly dressed young gentleman was brought up on a charge of being drunk and begging in Tichborne Street. He had, it seems, purchased the broom and "goodwill" of a professional crossing-sweeper, and was actively engaged in practice when a policeman interfered, and, failing to persuade him to go away, at last took him into custody. He was discharged with the customary caution to beggars, and left the Court evidently very much ashamed of himself. A "SWELL" CROSSING-SWEEPER. - At Marlborough Street ashamed of himself.

Level-Crossings on Railways.—On Tuesday a deputation from the Corporation of Blackburn waited on Mr. Chamberlain to urge upon him the necessity of Government opposition to the passage of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Bill now before Parliament, unless and until a distinct pledge is given by the company that a bridge shall be substituted for a certain very dangerous level-crossing at Blackburn, where, as it is alleged, a great many lives have been lost, and a large number of "accidents" have occurred annually for some years past. It was stated that the desired alteration was promised a long time ago, but the work has been indefinitely postponed in consequence of some dispute with the been indefinitely postponed in consequence of some dispute with the London and North-Western Railway Company as to the traffic arrangements. Mr. Chamberlain promised to communicate with the company on the subject, and it is to be hoped that the result will be the prompt erection of the bridge. We suppose that there can hardly be two opinions as to the extremely dangerous character of level-crossings which are, perhaps, the most effective death-traps that could possibly be devised. In some few instances, perhaps, there may be insuperable engineering difficulties in the way of constructing bridges or tunnels for the transit of vehicular traffic; but in most cases it is merely a matter of comparatively trifling expense arrangements. Mr. Chamberlain promised to communicate with in most cases it is merely a matter of comparatively trifling expense which ought in no degree to weigh against the consideration of providing for the safety of human lives, and there can hardly be a solitary instance in which a railway company can be morally justified in recleating to build a light bridge for the use of prefestrians. This in neglecting to build a light bridge for the use of pedestrians. This must be so, even in the most lonely and unfrequented parts of the country; but in towns or villages, or on highways where the road-traffic is at all considerable, level-crossings should at once and for ever be completely abelieved by low. ever be completely abolished by law.

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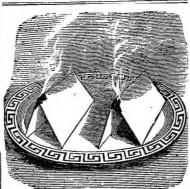
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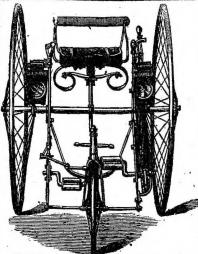




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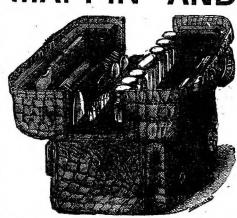
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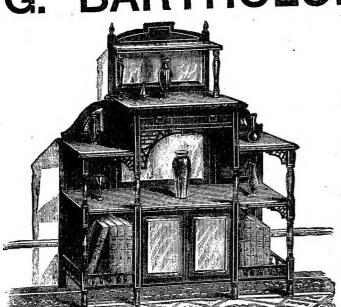
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